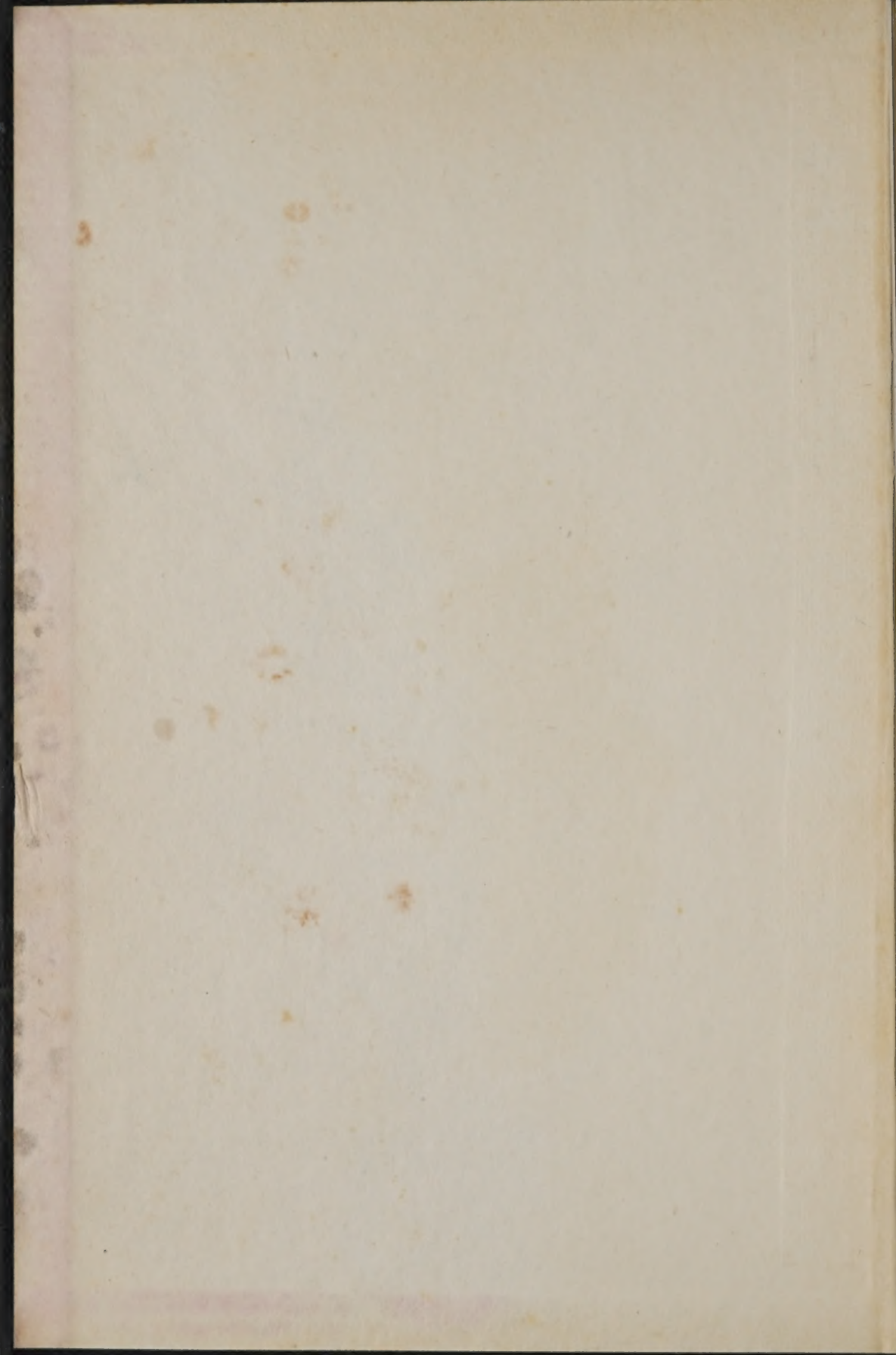


St. Louis Commandery
No. 1 K. T.

FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

1847 - - 1947



GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02686 7421

#320
20.00
ST-50-64
94

Gc 977.802 Sa227de
Denslow, Ray Vaughn, 1885-
1960.
A history of St. Louis
Commandery no. 1, Knights ..

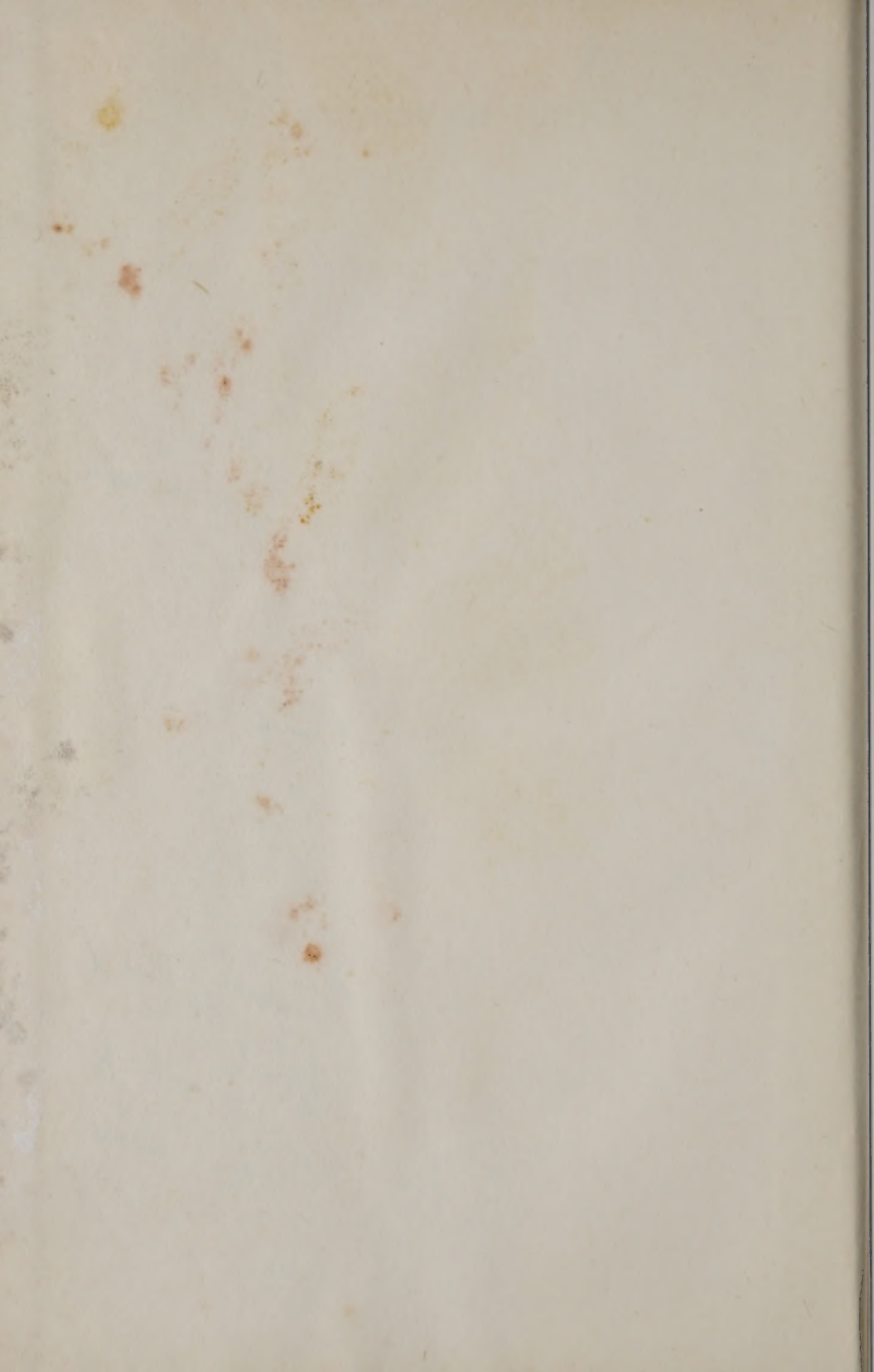
To

Right Em. Sir Earl Patter
Past R. Em. Grand Commander
of
Missouri

1948

From
St Louis Commandery No 1.
By Clinton W. Bishop
Chas. Historical Com.

✓





THE HOME OF ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1,
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

(FIRST CONCLAVE HELD HERE NOVEMBER 1, 1926)

One of the finest and most outstanding Masonic Temples in the World. Total cost, almost four and one-half million dollars.

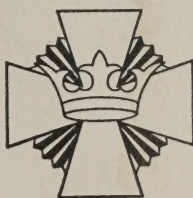
Started September 21, 1921

Cornerstone laid, October 21, 1924

Dedicated, October 26, 1926

A History
of
St. Louis Commandery No. 1
Knights Templar
1847-1947

*A Story of the Beginnings of Templary in the State
of Missouri. Written by Ray V. Denslow, 1947, for
St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar,
St. Louis, Mo., as a part of their celebration of the
100th Anniversary of the Commandery.*



1947

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Foreword

We take pride and pleasure in presenting you with this brief history of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar of Missouri, on our 100th Anniversary.

We are the oldest Commandery of Knights Templar west of the Mississippi River and are justly proud of this fact.

This story was written by one of Missouri's internationally known Masonic writers, Ray V. Denslow, Past Grand Master of Freemasons of Missouri, and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar since 1923.

It is our hope that you will find it to be an interesting and entertaining story, as well as a valuable reference to matters dealing with early Templary in Missouri.

Fraternally,

BEN M. BURROUGHS, *Commander*

LEO J. HEINZ, *Generalissimo*

ALBERT W. DUBACH, *Captain General*

LEONARD L. TOLLE, E.P.C.

CLINTON W. BISHOP, E.P.C.

Historical Committee

Table of Contents

CHAPTER	PAGE
Introduction	7
1. St. Louis in 1847	9
2. Missouri Freemasonry in 1847	16
3. Templar Freemasonry Comes to Missouri	21
4. First Years of St. Louis Commandery No. 1	25
5. St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and the Formation of the Grand Commandery of Missouri	30
6. Asylums Occupied by St. Louis Commandery No. 1	46
7. Triennial Conclaves	59
8. The 1868 Triennial	67
9. The 1886 Triennial	74
10. Religious Observances	79
11. When St. Louis Commandery Went to Camp	87
12. Parades and Public Appearances	91
13. Our Most Colorful Member	97
14. Uniforms and Paraphernalia	102
15. St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and Officialdom	106
16. Our Honor Roll	110
17. Our First Commander	116
18. Charter Members	119
19. Cornerstones, Dispensations, Etc.	134
20. Those Who Have Served	139
21. St. Louisians Who Were Grand Commanders	158
22. Our Honorary Members	159
23. Grand Commandery Conclaves in St. Louis	160
24. Veteran Knights	161
25. Memorial Windows in Commandery Asylum	162
26. Commanderies in St. Louis	165
27. Statistics	166
28. Officers of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 from Formation	169
29. Officers Centennial Year	179
List of Members	180
Bibliography	186
Index	187

An Introduction

To My Fraters of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar:

Writing the history of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 has been an inspiration to me. On February 26, 1947, when I was asked by representatives of your Commandery to take up this work I was hesitant about accepting the responsibility. It would not have been undertaken by me except for my interest in seeing the beginnings of Templary in Missouri recorded in some permanent form.

It has developed into more of a task than anticipated; there are many details which should have been gone into more thoroughly. But histories are not perfected in a few months, consequently there may be imperfections in what has been written, so it is hoped that our readers may attribute these imperfections to lack of time in which to check all details necessarily involved in writing a story covering a period of more than one hundred years.

No Commandery has had a more eventful history than St. Louis Commandery No. 1. It came into being shortly after a great period of anti-Masonic activity that threatened to engulf the whole fraternity. Its earliest members included men in all walks of life, and men who were leaders in Freemasonry. The names of Mitchell, Carnegy, Daggett, Pfouts, Billon, Foster, and a host of others, are names which have been engraven high in the Hall of Fame in Missouri Freemasonry. Fraters of today may look back with pride on those who made Templary in Missouri what it is today.

You will read with admiration the accounts of the two great triennial meetings held in the City of St. Louis—one in 1868, the other in 1886. Like the great Crusades of old, these triennials are matters of past history. Yet we like to think of them as being typical of the times when man gloried in parades, in pageantry, in marching bands, and brilliant display. Today we live in a modern age. We are compelled to change our lives to conform to modern usage. We shall never see Triennial Conclaves which can compare with those of three-quarters of a century ago. Today we must impress those about us through the medium of Christian lives, Masonic charity, and deeds of more exalted usefulness. We cannot live on memories of the past.

We must look forward to the future. Our future as Templars will be largely what our leaders want it to be.

The History of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 shows that when it is governed by wise leaders, men of sagacity, foresight, and Christian training, it moves forward and takes its place among the leaders of Masonic groups. It will be seen that the addition of large classes of members does not mean leadership. It is one thing to acquire membership—it is still another thing to retain it.

It is hoped that a careful reading of this history may prove an inspiration to those who come after us, and that those who may write the history one hundred years hence may find in what is now being accomplished an additional inspiration for further service.

In the interest of perpetuating the history of the Commandery it is suggested that in 1957, and every ten years thereafter, a committee be appointed to bring the history up to date, so when the year 2047 rolls around, little effort may be required for those who shall prepare the history of the next century.

My thanks to you, My Fraters of No. 1. May your future be as eventful as has been the past.

Courteously,

RAY V. DENSLOW, *Grand Recorder*,
Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Missouri.

A History of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar

CHAPTER I

ST. LOUIS IN 1847

St. Louis in 1847!

It is hard for us, Missourians of today, to realize what St. Louis, the metropolis city, was to the people of 1847. For that reason, let us recapitulate some of the outstanding things occurring at that time, and introduce some of those Masonic personalities who added to the upbuilding of the city, and assisted in the work of our fraternity during that eventful period.

St. Louis, as a city, was only little more than half a century old. Twenty-eight years before, the State had changed from Missouri Territory to the State of Missouri. Men still traveled up and down the great rivers carrying on the business of the great fur companies. There was a large trade with the Indians. Commerce was rapidly extending the frontiers to the western part of the State, and beyond. There was much travel over the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails.

HEAVY RIVER TRAFFIC

But to St. Louis, it was the Great River around which everything centered. Commerce had reached an extent which was said to be surprising, and anything which threatened the water transportation system, endangered all other business throughout the great Mississippi and Missouri river valleys. We have no figures for 1847, but in 1845 there were two thousand and fifty steamboats, with an aggregate tonnage of 358,045 tons, in the harbor of St. Louis. To put those figures in terms of today, we may say that it approximates five times the tonnage of the Queen Mary or the Queen Elizabeth, the two largest vessels afloat today. The figures do not include those of keel or flat-boats which did an extensive business.

In the city government, Peter G. Camden was elected Mayor, succeeding Bernard Pratt, who had proved a very efficient executive and who was also a distinguished Freemason.

WAR WITH MEXICO

It was in the year 1846 that the United States began their war with Mexico. The news created the wildest excitement in St. Louis, and especially on one occasion, when it became rumored about that General Taylor, with only a handful of troops, was surrounded by an overpowering force of the enemy. Patriotic fervor grew to white heat. St. Louis' prize military organization—the St. Louis Legion—began to prepare for foreign service. The largest number of troops which engaged in the Mexican War was enlisted in Missouri. Colonel Alton R. Easton, a Freemason, commanded the Legion and to him was presented, by St. Louis ladies, a beautiful State Flag on which were the words:

Success to the Brave—May Your Trust be in God.

The Legion soon after left for Mexico by boat, via New Orleans. Colonel Thornton Grimsley, once an enterprising Indian trader, succeeded in raising a mounted company of nearly a thousand efficient men for the Mexican campaign, but politics stepped in and the Governor of the State appointed another man to command them.

CITY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

In 1847, the City of St. Louis celebrated the anniversary of its founding. Military and fire companies turned out en masse; schools, societies and associations of all kinds vied in swelling attendance and taking part in the parades, processions and activities of the occasion.

In the parade, riding in an open carriage, was the venerable Pierre Chouteau, companion of Pierre Laclède Ligest, founder of St. Louis; he was accompanied by his three sons. Every eye was focused upon Chouteau, an aged man with hoary locks, then upwards of ninety years of age, and the last connection of the old dynasty with the new generation of St. Louisans. He proved to be the last of that great line of early day traders who knew the savage and the great west.

Another feature of this parade was a small model of the steamboat, the General Pike, Missouri's first steamboat, which touched the wharf in July 1817. To show how crude the first steamboat had

been, another model of an 1847 steamboat followed immediately in the parade.

The historian tells us:

"The part of the procession made up of the Freemasons and the Independent Order of Oddfellows was most inspiring. They had on this occasion on parade, all of the devices and emblems peculiar to their orders, and on their banners were mottoes of Christian precept, and significant of the goodness and usefulness of these worthy institutions."

But there was another section of the parade—*not* Masonic:

"Conspicuous in the line of march were immense casks, indicating the advent, and the reign of that extensive and blessed institution—lager beer. One cask was from the brewery of Adam Lemp, another from the brewery of Mollose and English, and one from the Union Brewery.

"The procession halted in the locality of the courthouse, from the steps of which the address was to be made by Hon. Wilson Primm, a member of the St. Louis Bar, who was born in St. Louis, and whose ancestors were at the founding of St. Louis in 1764."

The celebration was climaxed by a general illumination of the city, not such an illumination as we might expect in these days, for there was no gas or electricity service in those days. Bonfires constituted one method of illumination, a method of celebration which extended down to a quarter of a century ago in many places.

But abroad there was starvation and suffering. Ireland and Scotland had had a failure of crops and an appeal was made to our countrymen. From every city in the great west went donations of money and food.

ADVENT OF THE TELEGRAPH

On December 20, 1847, the greatest wonder of the age—that age—the magnetic telegraph, as it was called then, began operations on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, transmitting messages "by lightning" to all parts of the East. It constituted the general conversation of the day.

It was the day of the railroad. In 1847 no railroad had yet reached the great river, but Cincinnati was gloating over being the western terminus of a railroad. Meetings were held. Funds were pledged, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, instead of being a theory, became an actual project. The City of St. Louis raised \$500,000.00 for their part of the subscription for the new steam horse. Later we find that while the road was constructed, there was no immediate

means for spanning the Mississippi, and so East St. Louis became the western terminus until the construction of Eads Bridge several years later.

In 1848 the military companies began their return from victories in Mexico. Everywhere they were feted and complimentary dinners were given by grateful cities.

Revolutions in Paris and Germany were breaking out and the people of St. Louis, many of whom were French and German descent, held mass meetings, passing resolutions expressing approval of the turn of events.

But in the midst of all these celebrations there came a note of danger; Asiatic cholera had broken out in New Orleans. In St. Louis several deaths occurred which had all the symptoms of the dread disease. The disease had appeared a year before in Europe and Canada, and physicians had warned of its approach. Sanitation, which would have been the best preventative, had been neglected until it was too late. Conditions improved for a time and the cholera disappeared, only to reappear a year later as we shall see.

THE GREAT FIRE

The year 1849 is a black year in the history of St. Louis. It was the year of the Great Fire, and the year of the Cholera Epidemic, either of which was sufficient bad luck for any one town in one year.

Let a local historian tell of the fire:

"It was early on Thursday evening of the 19th of May, 1849, that there were several alarms of fire, but they were either false alarms or insignificant in their nature. At ten o'clock the fire bells again rang, and in a few moments, blending with their sound, were the ringing of steamboat bells, ominous that one or more of their number was in danger of fire. The import was truly significant, for a fire had broken out on the White Cloud, lying on the wharf between Vine and Cherry streets, and set at defiance any effort made to quench it. The flames were quickly communicated to four other boats that were contiguous, and the immense crowd which had gathered on the wharf were of the opinion that those boats alone would be victims of the flames. But such was not to be the case. The White Cloud had come loose from her fastenings, and drifting out into the current, floated down the stream. Directly it had been discovered that the White Cloud was on fire, the fleet of boats at the wharf, to escape the conflagration, had cut their cables, and were carried out into the current, and among these, with no power to escape, for the steam was not in operation, the White Cloud drifted with its crackling timbers. * * * The flames quickly communicated to the other steamers and in a

few moments the spectacle presented itself of twenty-three boats in flames. It was a sight too extensive in its range for an artist to transfer to the canvas. The immense conflagration was a mile in its length. The light was painfully brilliant. It radiated all things in its vicinity.

"The burning at one time of twenty-three boats would have made any conflagration famous, and would have insured a record on the pages of history, but this fire had a wider range. The levee was covered with bales, barrels and boxes of every description, and some of them containing combustible materials. Flames from the boat reached these and, the wind blowing from the northeast, they were finally communicated to a row of shanties on the river between Vine and Locust streets * * * favored by the wind, many blocks of houses were in flames at one time, and the efforts of the firemen were almost fruitless. The fire had extended over too great a surface, and, unfortunately, at an early stage the water had given out."

Buildings were blown up by gunpowder in order to save other buildings; the fire was spreading to all parts of the city. Value of boats and cargoes destroyed amounted to \$439,000.00; the whole value of property lost was estimated at between three and six million dollars—and there was little insurance to cover. Thousands were left homeless and without employment.

But St. Louis was not to be stopped in its onward march. Main street was widened. Attempts to secure the city purchase of ground fronting the levee came to naught. It was not until recent years that this property was purchased, but at a greatly increased valuation.

ASIATIC CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

While fire was bad, it remained for the scourge of cholera to complete the tribulations suffered by the people of St. Louis. We have seen how a few sporadic cases had shown up in previous years, but by 1848 the disease had almost disappeared. In the early spring of 1849, it again returned, deaths occurring each day and increase in numbers from day to day.

Our historian tells the story of the period:

"If there were any place in the Mississippi river which could furnish in abundance aliment for the cholera, St. Louis was that place. Most of the alleys were unpaved, and were used as repositories for all kinds of filth thrown from the dwellings, and which had become blended with the soil one or two feet below the surface. When the alleys were cleaned, the surface only was scraped, and the rest was left to exhale its poisonous particles. In many parts of the city, the cellars contained water, which became stagnant, like so many Dead Seas, infected the atmosphere, offering all the elements of nutrition to a magnificent pestilence like

cholera. There was not a sewer in the city, which could have corrected this last evil by draining the cellars.

"In June, the disease assumed a malignity which set at naught the appliances of science, and carried consternation among the inhabitants. Then it was, at that hour, that the most efficient sanitary measures were taken. The streets were swept, alleys were cleaned, and all the train of disinfectant agencies were resorted to. It was all in vain—the enemy had gained possession of the citadel before proper measures had been taken to combat it.

"The columns of the daily journals were teeming with speculative theories on the cause of the disease and the proper methods to effect its cure. A board of physicians * * * gave it as their opinion that a vegetable diet was highly injurious and a meat diet less likely to objection. * * * The city council issued an ordinance prohibiting the sale of vegetables within the city limits. * * * It was a golden time for butchers. * * * In spite of the meat diet, the cleansing of the streets, and all the disinfectants, the pestilence increased, and the mortality reached the alarming number of one hundred and sixty deaths a day. Then other theories were advanced. * * * A crusade was directed against the meat diet. * * * The vegetable diet was proclaimed to be the natural food for man * * * the former ordinance was revoked.

"Every boat coming from New Orleans was freighted with crowds of emigrants, and they, fatigued with a long voyage, and landing from crowded ships, were slaughtered in hecatombs by the disease. The city determined to prevent the arrival of emigrants who were likely to bear with them the seeds of disease, by subjecting the boats to quarantine regulations. Physicians opposed this on the grounds of non-contagious disease, but the citizens had lost faith in medicinal faith and practice."

A. B. Chambers, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, headed a committee to look after the housing of these emigrants in tents. July 2nd was appointed as a day of prayer and humiliation. Late in that month the number of deaths began to diminish. At this time came another river fire, five more steamships going up in flames. By August the disease had disappeared as rapidly as it had come.

From April 30th to August 6th there were 5,989 deaths, 4,060 were attributed to cholera. Mortality was greatest in those districts where there were unpaved streets and alleys. Many of the best citizens gave up their lives. Masonry lost Dr. Hardage Lane, a Past Grand Master, and Dr. Bernard G. Farrar, the oldest American physician, who came to St. Louis immediately after the transfer of the Province of Louisiana to the American Government.

DAWN OF A NEW DAY

Soon, new buildings were erected, streets were paved, and sanita-

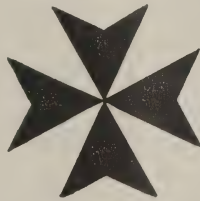
tion was enforced. Local insurance companies went broke paying only a small per cent of that obligated. Then began the building of the Pacific Railroad which was to improve transportation westward. A great railroad convention was called to meet in St. Louis in October to consider the question of a road linking Atlantic and Pacific. Among some of the noted names present at this convention were Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, Henry S. Geyer and A. B. Chambers of Missouri, and W. H. Wallace of Iowa.

In the next ten years (1850-1860) the population of St. Louis had almost trebled. Seven great rail lines radiated from St. Louis; the great river still bore, upon her bosom, tons of freight.

St. Louis had emerged from fire and pestilence, and its future seemed bright. It could not foresee the great Civil War which broke out in 1861, and which hindered and impeded advancement for a period of four years. Fortunately, the Grim hand of War was not to enter the city, although threatened on more than one occasion.

And this was the City of St. Louis during the eventful period when Chivalric Masonry first came to the Great West.

St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, was to pioneer Christian Masonry and to become the forerunner of all bodies practicing Christian Knighthood.



CHAPTER II

MISSOURI FREEMASONRY IN 1847

In the previous chapter we have seen the conditions which confronted the citizens in St. Louis during this period of our history. Now we come to a discussion of the Masonic conditions which prevailed during that same period.

One writer has said that the period 1846-1860 was the *formative* period, a period always filled with danger, and requiring safe counsel, wise minds, and constructive ability. By the use of the word "formative" we do not intend to convey the impression that Freemasonry was being formed during that period, and yet that was virtually what was being done, for almost every vestige of the earlier Freemasonry had been wiped out during the period 1830-1840, a period which will go down in history as the darkest period in the life of our fraternity.

THE ANTI-MASONIC PERIOD

It should not be necessary to go fully into this story, except as it affects St. Louis, and the Freemasonry of this jurisdiction. It was what we are now pleased to term the "Anti-Masonic Period," a period when designing politicians sought to envelop our order into political disputes. The finding of the body of one William Morgan, a resident of Batavia, New York, who had once threatened to reveal the secrets of Freemasonry by publishing a so-called exposure, brought the matter to an immediate focus. Masons were accused of his murder, although later developments proved that the body found was not that of Morgan. But as one of the anti-Masons stated—"the body was a good enough Morgan." An anti-Masonic party was formed, and it actually secured the votes of one state in a national election.

While all these events occurred in 1826 and following, the storm did not reach St. Louis until about 1830. Missouri Lodge No. 1, which had been the Masonic pioneer in symbolic Freemasonry, was forced to surrender its charter. Its funds were divided between the Sisters of Charity and the Mercantile Library. The Grand Lodge, which in 1821 had established its offices in St. Louis, found it neces-

sary to meet outside the City of St. Louis. Ministers denounced Freemasonry from the pulpits of St. Louis churches. Many, high in the councils of our fraternity, deserted their lodges and never thereafter returned.

Freemasonry was on trial!

Then the pendulum swung back. Those who had attacked began to see that they were being taken advantage of, and that reports attacking the fraternity were without foundation; that Freemasonry was a charitable and fraternal society, whose good deeds justified its existence. Up to this period, the roster of members of St. Louis lodges contained the names of many members of the Catholic Church. After that date, none appeared, causing us to believe that the Roman Catholic Church took advantage of our situation to place into effect the Papal Bull forbidding members of that faith from becoming Freemasons. Although the Bull had been issued half a century before, yet it could not be put into effect in Louisiana or Missouri Territory because so many of their members had been members of the Freemason Order.

But by 1840 the wave of Anti-Masonry had blown over. Only here and there were there sporadic efforts to keep up the fight. In addition to the Catholic antagonism, there was also the antagonism of several Baptist groups, and we have several instances of Baptist members being expelled by their denomination for having Masonic connections.

A prominent Mason of that day, on being asked what he thought of such an expulsion, said:

"It is my opinion that the Baptist brother should have been expelled by the Freemasons for having Baptist connections."

John F. Ryland, speaking to the Grand Chapter in 1853, referred to conditions:

"More than twenty-seven years have passed away since I was exalted to the companionship of Royal Arch Masons in the City of St. Louis. I have seen our Order in adversity, I have seen it in prosperity, in all its trials, in all its persecutions and in all its difficulties, my confidence in its powers to do good, in its adaptation to the wants and necessities of social man has never been shaken."

And Anthony O'Sullivan, speaking of Pennsylvania, said:

"Is it not strange that the Royal Arch Masonry of a State which produced such Masons as Chandler, Wolf, Perkins, Randall, Dallas and others should now, for the first time, be questioned? Who, in 1836, at Harrisburg, so nobly defended

our beloved institution from the attacks of the political inquisitors of that period? And who that have read their protests, manly, dignified, Masonic, but must have wished to grasp them by the hand and hail them as brothers and companions.

"Theirs was a glorious triumph of principle over prejudice, of freedom over bigotry and oppression; tried by the fires of persecution, they came forth like gold, doubly refined."

In a Missouri correspondence report for 1856, we read:

"As we trace the varied fortune of our Order during the last quarter of a century, we behold its widely extended branches peacefully pursuing its cherished objects, when the Genius of Freemasonry is suddenly assailed by a fierce and searching hostility, denounced by a bold and relentless spirit of persecution, abandoned by numbers who had pledged fidelity at her altars, and shared her charity and hospitality. We see her retiring at length before the storm of passion and prejudice, counselling her votaries to return not evil for evil, nor railing for railing, but to hide themselves for a little season and let the tempest sweep till the indignation was overpast. We have lived to see the tempest hushed, the clear heavens are over us again and the Genius of our Order is once more welcomed among the sons of earth. Her ancient order in well remembered accents speaks to us again, and bids us not despair of the fulfillment of her early promise, nor of the final success of her hallowed mission. Our assembling in Annual Convocation is a confession of our faith that Freemasonry has yet a mission, an altar and a priesthood in our world, and that our own loved country is to demonstrate this truth in a manner worthy of her destiny as a power on earth."

REBIRTH OF FREEMASONRY

The year 1840 marked the rebirth of the Fraternity in Missouri. The Grand Lodge had returned to its home in St. Louis and we find Supreme Court Justice, P. H. McBride as Grand Master. The anti-Masonic period had bred real leaders. Persecution always does just that. In this period we note the faithfulness of Colonel S. W. B. Carnegy, Joseph Foster, George H. C. Melody, Richard B. Dallam, J. W. S. Mitchell, John Ralls, and a host of others, including that grand old man, John D. Daggett, who was Mayor of St. Louis in 1840. Many of those names are listed on the rolls of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and their names should ever be revered by us for their stand during a critical period of Freemasonry in St. Louis.

Many new lodges were chartered during the years 1840-1850. The population of the State was increasing through Eastern immigration; most of the new settlers were from Protestant families, and this fact alone resulted in the establishment of lodges, for on the Eastern Seaboard, Freemasonry had borne a high name.

In the Grand Lodge of Missouri we find the well known Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell presiding in 1844; he was re-elected in 1845 and was succeeded by Colonel John Ralls. Ralls never presided at Grand Lodge, for he was called upon to lead a Missouri Regiment down the Santa Fe Trail to Old Mexico, there to fight through the Mexican War. Joseph Foster followed as Grand Master in 1847-48, and he was succeeded by John F. Ryland, one of the most brilliant men who has served in that capacity.

Royal Arch Masonry had also entered St. Louis, and Missouri, at an early date. As early as 1819, meetings were being held by members who were later chartered as Missouri Chapter No. 1. This was the first chapter to be organized west of the Mississippi River and is probably the oldest chapter with continuous existence since that date. It had a few years of inaction, but it has never surrendered its charter. It was a subordinate of the General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of the U.S.A., and operated under that body until the formation of the Grand Chapter of Missouri in 1846. But before the Grand Chapter could be organized another chapter had sprung into existence, chartered by the General Grand Chapter—St. Louis Chapter No. 8.

GRAND CHAPTER R.A.M. ESTABLISHED

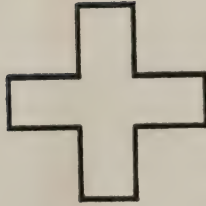
Representatives of St. Louis chapters shared in the establishment of a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for Missouri; several were actively identified with the work of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, a year later when it was established.

In the Convention to organize the Grand Chapter we find representatives from the chapters in St. Louis, Palmyra, Boonville, and Fayette. St. Louis Chapter No. 8, being a U.D. Chapter under the General Grand Chapter, was not officially chartered as yet, and appeared only as a U.D. Chapter at the Convention; later, it was chartered as No. 8 and was admitted a member of the newly established Grand Chapter.

Elihu H. Shepherd, John D. Daggett, Joseph Foster, J. W. S. Mitchell, George Wilson, and others participated in the formation. Fred L. Billon acted as secretary. When it came time to select the first officers for the Grand Chapter, it was Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, the first Commander of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, who became Grand

High Priest. Fred Billon was made Grand Secretary. Names of other members of St. Louis Commandery appear prominently in the affairs of Grand Chapter during the next few years.

Mitchell, the first Grand High Priest and a member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, was succeeded by another St. Louis Commandery member—Rev. Thomas H. Capers, a well-known St. Louis minister. He, in turn, was succeeded by a third St. Louis Commandery member—John D. Daggett. The fourth Grand High Priest was John F. Ryland, of Lexington, Mo., who had received his orders in St. Louis Commandery. He was followed by Colonel Thornton Grimsley, a St. Louis Commandery member, and Grimsley by Judge Priestly H. McBride, of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. Later there were other members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to be so honored, but of that, more later.



CHAPTER III

TEMPLAR FREEMASONRY COMES TO MISSOURI

Actually the beginning of Templar Masonry in Missouri occurred when a small group of Sir Knights met at the Masonic Hall in the City of St. Louis in October, 1846, and drew up a petition which they planned to present to the General Grand Encampment of the United States of America, asking for a charter which would permit them to open and hold an Encampment of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders in the City of St. Louis. This group consisted of men well known for their interest in Freemasonry, and included J. W. S. Mitchell, Joseph Foster, S. W. B. Carnegy, J. Worthington Smith, George Myers, Elihu H. Sheppard, Frederick L. Billon, A. C. North, M. Davis, A. Moore, F. G. Watkins, and others.

In their petition they recommended the names of J. W. S. Mitchell for Grand Commander, S. W. B. Carnegy for Generalissimo, Merrill Davis for Captain General.

The records of St. Louis Encampment No. 1, for thus was it known in 1847, have been lost or destroyed. To aggravate the matter further, the records of the Grand Encampment do not contain sufficient information on which to base a history for the first years of the Commandery's existence. In reading the records of this period, it is well to remember that early day Masonry was full of titles, which today are obsolete. The Commander in those days was known as a Grand Commander; what we know today as the Grand Encampment, was then the General Grand Encampment; the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment then carried the title of General Grand Master. The original charter of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 bears the name "The General Grand Encampment of the United States of America."

It appears little was done following the October, 1846, meeting, until shortly before the meeting of the Grand Encampment on September 1, 1847. A meeting was held at the Masonic Hall for the purpose of raising necessary funds with which to pay for a charter, if and when issued. The amount required was \$100.00 and it was soon raised. The money and petition were placed in the hands of Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, who was planning on attending the Grand Encamp-

ment, which in those days met at the same time and place as the General Grand Chapter, and Dr. Mitchell was planning on attending because at the time he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Missouri.

The Grand Encampment was held in Columbus, Ohio, convening in the State House on Tuesday, September 14, 1847. The officers were:

General Grand Master, Archibald Bull
 Deputy General Grand Master, Joseph K. Stapleton.
 General Grand Generalissimo, William H. Ellis
 General Grand Capt. General, William B. Hubbard
 General Grand Prelate, Rev. Albert Case
 General Grand Senior Warden, William T. Gould (acting)
 General Grand Junior Warden, Ezra S. Barnum
 General Grand Recorder, Charles Gilman
 General Grand Treasurer, Edward A. Raymond
 General Grand Standard Bearer, Joel G. Candee
 General Grand Sword Bearer, Charles W. Moore
 General Grand Warder, Simon W. Robinson

Practically all the above officers carried the title of "Most Eminent," which seemed to attach to any officers of the General Grand Encampment.

On the first day of the General Grand Encampment, Grand Prelate Rev. Albert Case, of Charleston, S.C., at the request of Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, presented the petition of the St. Louis fraters, record of which appears in the General Grand Encampment proceedings:

"Sir Albert Case presented a petition from Sir J. W. S. Mitchell and others, praying for a charter empowering them to open and hold an Encampment of Knights Templar and Councils of the Appendant Orders at St. Louis, Missouri, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Encampments, which said Committee was composed of the following Sir Knights, to-wit:

"Sir B. Latham from Ohio, Sir William T. Gould, from Georgia, Sir Edward A. Raymond from Massachusetts."

The petition was apparently a fulfillment of a forecast made three years previously, when William J. Reese, a resident of Philadelphia and at the time Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment, made a report in which he said:

"In no portion of our common country has Masonry acquired more stability and won for herself a greater degree of enviable popularity than in western states.

The history of the last six years is an eloquent presentation of the very interesting fact, and it is everywhere witnessed throughout that extensive region in the resuscitation of old Masonic bodies and the erection of new ones.

"The great valley of the Mississippi has as yet, however, been only measurably explored as a Masonic field of labor. There is vast territory and abundance of material ready to be occupied, and there should undoubtedly be opportunities afforded, facilities granted, and preparations made, adequate to the expected demands. I believe it to be of great importance that at least one of the General Grand Officers should be continued in the west. The presence of a General Grand Officer of our body in this part of the Union will accomplish much to meet the anticipated wants."

Later during the session of the Grand Encampment, Friday, September 17, 1847, Sir William T. Gould, from the Committee on Dispensations and New Encampments, made the following report, as appears in the record of the General Grand Encampment, which report was accepted and adopted:

"To the General Encampment of the United States: The Committee on Dispensations and New Encampments beg leave to report further that a petition has been presented by certain persons in St. Louis, Missouri, for a charter for an Encampment in that City, to the regularity of which nothing appears wanting but the recommendation of a neighboring Encampment. As there is none such existing in the State of Missouri, your Committee are of the opinion that the General Grand Constitution requiring recommendation does not apply to the case. The petitioners are vouched for as Knights Templar and men of standing and character by one of their own members, who is a visitor in this body, and is Grand High Priest of the State of Missouri. Your Committee consider this voucher sufficient, and report the following resolution:

"Resolved, That on payment of the constitutional fees a charter be issued to St. Louis Encampment No. 1, at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, in conformity to the petition on file, all of which is respectfully submitted."

The charter issued by the General Grand Encampment reads as follows:

The
GENERAL GRAND ENCAMPMENT
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, Greetings:

Whereas, heretofore, to-wit:

Sir Knights, whose names are written below, viz: J. W. S. Mitchell, S. W. B. Carnegie, Merrill Davis, Elihu Shepherd, Samuel A. Brown, P. H. McBride, J. W. Smith, F. G. Watkins, Joseph Foster, and others, are desirous to open and hold an Encampment of Knights Templar and the appendant orders, in the City of

Saint Louis, in the County of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, by the name of St. Louis Encampment No. 1. *And Whereas* application has been made to this General Grand Encampment for a perpetual Charter or Warrant to enable them to organize themselves for work and continue in all the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Encampment, and a copy of their By-Laws and of the minutes of their proceedings having been submitted for our inspection and approval, and no cause adverse to the granting the prayer of said applicants to us appearing:

Now KNOW YE, That We, *The General Grand Encampment of the United States of America*, reposing sufficient confidence and trust in the fidelity, zeal and Masonic ability of the petitioners aforesaid, officers and members of said Encampment, and for the purpose of diffusing the benefits of the Order and promoting the happiness of man, by virtue of the power in us vested, *Do, By These Presents*, authorize the said petitioners to organize an Encampment regularly constituted and established under the jurisdiction of this General Grand Encampment, with full and adequate powers to confer the several degrees of Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templars, and Knights of Malta upon such person or persons possessing the requisite qualifications as they may think proper. And we do also recognize the present officers and members of the said above petitioners as an Encampment, with continuance of the said powers and privileges, to them and their successors forever. Provided, Nevertheless, That the said Sir Knights and Officers, and their successors, pay due respect to our said General Grand Encampment, and to the Constitution and Edicts thereof, and in no way remove the Ancient *Landmarks* of Our Order. Otherwise, this charter, and all things therein contained, to be void and of no effect.

"Given at the City of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, this 18th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and forty-seven, and of Our Order Seven Hundred and twenty-nine.

By order of the General Grand Encampment.

CHARLES GILMAN, G. G. Recorder.

W. B. Hubbard, G. C. Master
 Jos. K. Stapleton, D. G. G. Master
 Wm. H. Ellis, G. G. Generalissimo
 Chas. W. Moore, G. G. Capt. General.

Office of Grand Recorder,
 Grand Commandery of Missouri
 St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1872

This is to certify that Dr. Louis Commandery No. 1 was one of the commanderies comprising the Grand Commandery of Missouri at its organization and regularly enrolled upon its register as a subordinate and this endorsement is made by order of the Grand Commandery.

Attest: (Signature is not decipherable.)

CHAPTER IV

THE FIRST YEARS OF ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1

On October 16, 1846, representatives of various Missouri Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, then working under the General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons U.S.A., met in the City of St. Louis for the purpose of organizing a Grand Chapter for the State of Missouri.

This Convention brought together the leading Freemasons from all sections of the State and afforded a splendid opportunity for discussing Masonic matters. Some of those who came for the meeting were brethren who had received the Templar Orders. Foster and Carnegy are known to have received the Orders in the East, while others had received the Orders in other States. J. Worthington Smith had received the Orders in Virginia, while Mitchell received them while in attendance on one of the triennial meetings of General Grand Chapter, in Chicago, Ill.

During the period in which these and other brethren assembled in St. Louis, an informal meeting was called by Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell to consider the question of establishing an Encampment, as it was known in those days, for the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood. The meeting was held in the Masonic Hall where the Grand Chapter was being formed. There is no existing record of the exact date, but it is presumed to have been either the 16th or 17th of October 1846.

Among the signers of the petition forwarded to the General Grand Encampment asking for a Dispensation or Charter were:

Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell	S. W. B. Carnegy
Joseph Foster	J. Worthington Smith
Elihu H. Shepard	George Myers
Frederick L. Billon	A. C. North
Merrill Davis	A. --- Moore
F. G. Watkins	and others

The petition suggested for the first officers of the Commandery, if and when established:

Grand Commander, J. W. S. Mitchell
Generalissimo, S. W. Carnegy
Captain General, Merrill Davis

To all appearances nothing was done in the matter until September 1, 1847, when Mitchell, Myers and Watkins, with several others, met in the Masonic Hall to devise ways and means of raising the One Hundred Dollars which the Grand Encampment demanded for a Charter. The General Grand Encampment was to convene in Columbus, Ohio, on September 14, 1847, and it was necessary that the money be in the hands of that organization at that time to insure the prompt issuance of a Charter. Mitchell, then Grand High Priest of Missouri, was to go to Columbus, Ohio, to attend the triennial of the General Grand Chapter, which usually met at the same time and place as did the Grand Encampment.

The General Grand Encampment met in the State House in the City of Columbus, Ohio, September 14, 1847. Mitchell was present and had induced the Grand Prelate, Albert Case of Charleston, South Carolina, to present the petition, no one from Missouri having any official standing in the General Grand Encampment at that time. The petition was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Encampments: B. Latham from Ohio, Wm. T. Gould of Georgia, and Edward A. Raymond of Massachusetts. On September 17, 1847, the Committee reported:

"That a petition has been presented by certain persons in St. Louis, Missouri, for a charter for an Encampment in that City, to the regularity of which, nothing appears to be wanting, but the recommendation of a neighboring Encampment.

"As there is none such existing in the State of Missouri, your Committee are of the opinion that the General Grand Constitution requiring the recommendation does not apply in this case.

"The petitioners are vouched for, as Knights Templar, and men of standing and character, by one of their own members, who is a visitor in this body, and Grand High Priest of the State of Missouri.

"Your Committee consider this voucher sufficient, and report the following resolution:

"Resolved, that on payment of the constitutional fees, a Charter be issued to 'St. Louis Encampment No. 1' at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, in conformity to the petition on file.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Charter was not signed until the following day (18th). It was on this date that Grand Master Hubbard installed J. W. S. Mitchell as "Grand Commander of St. Louis Encampment No. 1", although by modern day standards such action was a little irregular.

ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1 IS FORMED

Mitchell returned from Ohio with the Charter duly signed and sealed, with himself already installed and fully empowered to set the Commandery to work. One of his first acts was to summon all of his petitioner associates to the Masonic Hall in St. Louis, October 15, 1847, for the purpose of instituting St. Louis Encampment No. 1 Knights Templar, the first Encampment of its kind to be established west of the Mississippi river. The list of officers filling the several stations at the institution of the Encampment is as follows:

Grand Commander, J. W. S. Mitchell
Generalissimo, S. W. B. Carnegy
Captain General, Merrill Davis
Prelate, J. Worthington Smith
Senior Warden, Samuel A. Bowen
Junior Warden, George Wilson
Standard Bearer, Joseph Foster
Sword Bearer, Joseph Rowe
Warder (protem), S. A. Bowen
Recorder, F. G. Watkins

Foster, Bowen and Watkins were appointed to prepare a Constitution and suitable forms for by-laws and petitions. They were also instructed to fix the fee for Orders at \$30.00.

Then an election of officers was held. It was not necessary to elect the first three, all of whom had been named in the Charter. The election resulted as follows:

Prelate, George M. Myers
Senior Warden, George Wilson
Junior Warden, Joseph Rowe
Recorder, F. G. Watkins
Treasurer, Joseph Foster
Standard Bearer, Frederick L. Billon
Sword Bearer, P. H. McBride
Warder, S. A. Bowen

Three days later, October 18, 1847, St. Louis Encampment assembled under the direction of Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell. Foster and Billon were appointed to secure a hall and fit it for occupancy by the Commandery. The Commandery then adjourned until October 23, 1847, but of that conclave, or any other conclaves until June 23, 1848,

there is not one scratch. Records since that date have been complete. A committee was appointed to search out and find, if possible, the missing records, but no report or record has been found. The original By-Law Committee did not function and a new Committee took over—Foster, Davis and Vancourt. They reported July 29, 1848, and their report was adopted section by section, the By-Laws remaining in force until January 18, 1858.

We have no absolute proof of Orders conferred in 1847. Esrom Owens appears to have been knighted in that year, while Benjamin Vancourt makes statement that he was knighted that same year. Lost records prevent verification. Marcus H. McFarland claims to have been the first knighting in 1847, but we believe Vancourt to have been first. In 1848 we find several knightings, many of them being well known:

KNIGHTED

Bullock, Wm. G.....	November 20, 1848
Childs, Nathaniel, Jr.....	August, 1848
Ford, Samuel H.....	August 14, 1848
Fulkerson, A.....	November 3, 1848
Giddings, Napoleon B.....	June 24, 1848
Jacobs, George.....	July 21, 1848
Levy, Charles.....	June 24, 1848
McDonald, Amos H.....	October 28, 1848
MacAnulty, Bernard.....	July 25, 1848
Owens, John.....	August 10, 1848
Watson, John S.....	July 22, 1848
Edmondson, Eleal.....	December 8, 1849
Ferguson, John H.....	November 10, 1849
Little, Jesse.....	October 6, 1849
Rees, Richard R.....	October 6, 1849
Ruggles, Elijah J.....	February 17, 1849
Russell, Wm. H.....	December 3, 1849
Wood, W. D.....	June 4, 1849
Fenn, Wm.....	December 2, 1850
Fulton, Wm. H.....	August 10, 1850
Gresham, James.....	October 26, 1850
Hughes, James M.....	December 14, 1850
Ryland, John F.....	November 30, 1850
Hempstead, Stephen.....	June 9, 1851

The latter named was Governor Stephen Hempstead, of Iowa, one of the noted names in Iowa history.

During the period 1847-1860 many names were added to the rolls of St. Louis Encampment. The establishment of other Encampments up the Missouri river—at Lexington and Weston—created additional interest in the work of the Commandery and prepared the field for the establishment of a Grand Commandery for the State of Missouri.



CHAPTER V
ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY No. 1
in the formation of the
GRAND COMMANDERY OF MISSOURI

The raising of the banners of Christian Masonry in the great territory west of the Mississippi created unusual interest in this branch of Freemasonry in all sections of Missouri, where Freemasonry and particularly Capitular Masonry, was represented. The Grand Lodge usually met in St. Louis in the fall of the year, and to this meeting came men from all sections of the State, who took advantage of the opportunity to petition St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and to receive the Chivalric Orders. In time small groups of Templars existed in various sections of Missouri, particularly in Lexington, Weston and St. Joseph, and these centers became the nuclei for future commanderies.

Two well known Missouri Freemasons, Joseph Foster and Anthony O'Sullivan, represented St. Louis Encampment No. 1 at the triennial in 1853.

In 1856 the Grand Master tells us that only hot weather prevented his visitation to the Encampment in St. Louis. O'Sullivan was again called upon to represent St. Louis Encampment at the 1856 and 1859 triennials. At the latter triennial he was accompanied by John D. Daggett. In this latter year B. M. Runyan was Commander, R. C. Clibbourn, Recorder, and the membership of the commandery was 42.

O'Sullivan was well known in the councils of the Grand Encampment, not only because of his ability, but because of the high position held in the Masonic bodies of Missouri. While attending the triennial in 1853 he had presented the petition of companions at Lexington, Mo., and at this same triennial he was a member of the Committee on Time and Place. While attending the 1856 triennial he was placed on the Committee on Doings of General Grand Officers. In 1859 he was given authority by the Grand Encampment to install the officers of Lexington Encampment No. 3, and, following the organization of

a Grand Commandery in the State, was given authority to install the officers of the Grand Commandery. His last appearance at a triennial was in 1865.

CHARTER TO WESTON

Six years later, on March 4, 1853, Grand Master Wm. B. Hubbard reports having issued a dispensation for the establishment of an Encampment (Commandery) at Weston, Mo. The original petition reads:

"To M. E. Grand Master of the G. G. Encampment of the U. S.

"The undersigned Sir Knights of the Illustrious and magnanimous Order of Templars, etc.,

"Respectfully represent that there is a flourishing Chapter of R. A. Masons located in the City of Weston, Missouri, and one at St. Joseph, thirty miles above and one at Liberty, thirty miles below and no Encampment of Knights Templar nearer than St. Louis, over three hundred miles. And having the interests of our beloved Order at heart and desiring its promotion and its promulgation of its Noble and beneficent principles,

"They hereby petition for a Dispensation or Warrant to open an Encampment of Knights Templars to be located in the City of Weston, Platte County, in the State of Missouri, to be called Weston Encampment.

"And to enable them more effectually and conveniently to accomplish this great object,

"They earnestly pray you to grant the three first signers, as the indispensable number. Your Warrant or authority to open an Encampment and Dub or Create a sufficient number of Sir Knights (from amongst the R. A. Masons, citizens of said City of Weston) to do it Constitutionally by and with the consent of the other signers. And your petitioners will carefully observe and preserve all the usages and customs of the Order and faithfully adhere to the constitution of the G. G. Encampment of the United States.

"And Ever Pray, etc.,

"James Miller, City of Weston, Mo., formerly a member of Columbian Encampment No. 1, N.Y., and Past G. Jr. and Sen. Warden, G. Encpt. of said State. Refer to R. R. Boyd, N.Y.

"David Lindley, now citizen of Weston, Mo., formerly a citizen of Indiana and member of Greensburg Encampment.

"Wellington A. Cunningham, a citizen of St. Joseph, Buchanan Co., Mo., formerly a citizen of Kentucky and member of Mount Sterling Encpt., Montgomery County, Ky.

"F. L. B. Shaver, a citizen of Lexington, Lafayette Co., Mo., formerly a citizen of Lynchburg, Va., and member of DeMolay Encampment No. 4, Lynchburg, Va.

"Joseph Foster, Chas. Levy, Wm. H. Fulton, B. M. Runyan, G. C., and A. O'Sullivan, St. Louis Encampment No. 1."

It will be noted that in the petition are the names of several members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. This was the ordinary procedure in those days, for there were rarely sufficient number of members living in smaller cities to fulfill the requirements for the formation of a commandery, so that names of fraters living in other cities were found added. In the meantime the new commandery would knight additional members and by the time the charter was ready for delivery the names of non-resident petitioners would not appear, preferring to remain with their own commanderies.

Accompanying the petition was the recommendation of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, which read:

"St. Louis, January 31, 1853.

"At a regular meeting of St. Louis Encampment No. 1, held this evening, among other proceedings the following were had to-wit:

"Upon motion of S. Knt. Joseph Foster it is ordered that the Recorder certify to the Genl. Grand Encampment that the petitioners S. Knts. James Millar, David Lindley, Wellington A. Cunningham, Joseph Foster, Charles Levy, Wm. H. Fulton, B. M. Runyan, Anthony O'Sullivan and F. L. B. Shaver are all Knight Templars in good standing and that this is the nearest Encampment to the City of Weston in the State of Missouri, and that this Encampment recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

"Witness my hand as Recorder and the Seal of St. Louis Encampment No. 1.
(SEAL) DAVID C. TUTTLE, Recorder."

A committee on Dispensations examined the returns of Weston Encampment No. 2 at the triennial in 1853, finding them informal and the by-laws defective in that they did not require petitions for the Orders of Knighthood to lie over for inquiry. Subject to this amendment, a charter was issued on October 22, 1853. Grand Master Hubbard issued dispensation to Oliver Anderson to install the officers of Weston Encampment. The Grand Encampment proceedings of 1859 show George W. Belt as Commander, E. G. Hariot, Recorder, and a membership of 74.

CHARTER ISSUED TO LEXINGTON

On September 13, 1853, the triennial of the Grand Encampment was held in the City of Lexington, Ky. On September 14th the proceedings record that A. O'Sullivan presented a petition of nine Sir Knights "praying for the establishment of an Encampment at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, to be designated as Lexington En-

campment No. 2." The petition was referred to the Committee on Dispensations; a report as to the issuance of the dispensation was made by that well known Masonic writer, Charles W. Moore, of Massachusetts, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment, who stated:

"The undersigned respectfully reports that in September, 1853, he issued dispensation for the opening of an Encampment at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, under the name of Lexington Encampment, since which time he has not been called upon to perform any official duty requiring the confirmation or other action of this Grand Body."

The committee, having examined the returns and transcript of proceedings, found them accurately kept and upon motion a charter was ordered issued them.

On August 14, 1856, R. M. Henderson wrote from Lexington, Mo., to A. O'Sullivan, enclosing the proceedings and by-laws of Lexington Encampment No. 3. He said:

"They were made out by Sir Knight J. F. Ryland; presume you will find them correct and he informed me he would write you in relation to them. You will perceive from the proceedings there has been twelve Sir Knights made from the commencement to the date of the proceedings and I enclose you twenty-four dollars, \$2.00 for each Sir Knight to be paid over to the Grand Encampment, also \$10.00 for our charter, which you will procure for us and you will also find memorandum for working dress, jewels and for our Encampment, such as we have not got and we are fitting up our room in good stile and we want a deasant sett of Banners, working dress and Juells if they can be had for three hundred or three hundred and fifty dollars on three or four months time, or one-half in three months and one-half in six months. You will make the best arrangement you can in relation to time and the house you purchase of can draw on me (if they prefer to drawing on the Encampment) through the Banking House of Robert Aull, Lex., Mo., and their draft shall be duly honored by me, or the Encampment which ever they think proper to draw on. If you can procure these things be so good as to do it at your earliest opportunity, we have considerable work on hand and do not wish to do it until we get our Banners, dress &c, &c.

"The Sir Knights of Lex. Encampment accept your generous offer and hope they will not be imposing to much on your generosity in asking so much and hope it may be in their power to reciprocate at some future time &c, &c.

"If there should be any change made in the working dress and we shall of course wish to confine to it & in selecting the articles you will be governed accord-ings, &c, &c.

"Yours in the bonds of Knighthood."

EARLY DAY PARAPHERNALIA

With this letter Henderson enclosed a list of the paraphernalia needed by the new Encampment, with the authorization for O'Sullivan to purchase the articles:

"Lex., Mo., Aug. 14, 1856.

"Lexington Encampment No. 3 wants a full Sett of Banners—

Estimate to cost 60 or.....	\$ 80.00
Sett of Juells, 13 pieces—Estimate to cost 40 or.....	50.00
Transparency of Resurrection—Estimate to cost 8 or.....	10.00
13 Chapeaus—Estimated to cost \$2.50 or \$3.00 apiece;	
13 Helmets—Estimated to cost \$2.50 or \$3.00 apiece.....	100.00
13 Working Collars and Aprons—Estimated to cost \$2.50 or \$3.00 apiece;	
Sacks Cloth Hood—Estimated to cost \$3.00 or \$5.00.....	5.00
Pilgrim's Robe, Hood and Rosary—Estimated to cost \$5.00 or \$7.00.....	7.00
Sovereign Master's Robe, Zerubbabe's Robe, Prelate's Robe, Grand	
Commander's Robe.....	50.00
Sett of Triangular links—\$8.00 or.....	10.00
1 Small Trumpet—\$1.00 or.....	2.00

\$314.00

ST. JOSEPH RECEIVES CHARTER

Grand Master B. B. French reported at the 1859 triennial that he had issued, on November 9, 1859, a dispensation to St. Joseph Commandery at St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Mo., naming Wm. R. Penick as Commander, George C. Catlett, Generalissimo, and Wellington A. Cunningham, Captain General. The original petition is still in existence.

ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE GRAND COMMANDERY

We do not have a copy of an invitation extended by St. Louis Encampment No. 1 to other Encampments in Missouri to unite with them in the formation of a Grand Commandery, but fortunately there has been preserved the reply of Western Encampment No. 2 to the invitation:

*"To the M. E. Gr. Comd. Officers & Sir Knights of St. Louis Commandery No. 1,
St. Louis, Mo.*

Courteous Sir Knights:

"Your esteemed favour of date December 1st, but postmarked Dec. 9th was received today, and immediately presented to Weston Commandery No. 2 at a special meeting convened for the purpose of considering it. After a courteous,

but thorough consideration of the whole subject this Commandery has instructed us to reply that after a full consultation with St. Joseph Commandery No. 4, and also with an intelligent Sir Knight of Lexington Comdy. No. 3, this Commandery informed you by letter of date Nov. 30th, that they and we had concluded to hold a convention of delegates to organize a State Grand Comdy. in this city on the 25th proximo, and desired your co-operation; and that before that time we had applied to the Grand Master for a proper authorization which we are now daily expecting to receive, and which we will assuredly have in due time. You have made no answer to our communication, but have taken what seems to be original action on the 1st. Be that as it may, you are before this advised of our action and of the wishes of this and of St. Joseph Commandery, and in view of the liberal, fraternal and unselfish manner in which we responded to your call made some two years or more ago for a similar purpose, it is the unanimous opinion of our Comdy. that you will at once cease your efforts for a convention at St. Louis and meet with the other Commanderies in this city on the 25th prox. to organize a Grand Comdy. for which you can rely upon us for proper authorization by the Grand Master of Knights Templar of the U.S. Sir Knight Henderson, Gr. Comd. of Lexington Comdy. No. 3, and St. Joseph No. 4 have already signified their acquiescence in our call and we trust you will not delay a favourable and hearty response to our letter of the 30th inst.

"We are faithfully and

Courteously yours,

GEO. W. BELT

JAS. N. BURNES

B. WOOD

J. H. MATHENY,

Committee."

Weston, Mo.

Dec. 10, AD 1859

Notwithstanding Henderson's statement that Lexington Encampment was to unite with Weston, the following resolution was adopted by Lexington Encampment, December 22, 1856:

"Resolved that it is the desire of Lexington Encampment No. 3 to unite with St. Louis Encampment No. 1 and Weston Encampment No. 2 in forming a Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, for the State of Missouri and that our Most Eminent Grand Commander, Sir Knight Oliver Anderson, be requested to correspond with St. Louis and Weston Encampments on the subject desiring their co-operation with this Encampment.

"The above is a true copy from the records.

J. C. REINHARD, Recorder."

Accompanying this resolution was a letter from Oliver Anderson, who signed himself as Grand Commander of Lexington Encampment; it was addressed to B. M. Runyan, Grand Commander of St. Louis Encampment No. 1. It was dated December 25, 1856:

"In Article Second, Section 1st, of the Constitution of the G. G. Encampment of the U.S. it is provided that 'whenever there shall be three or more subordinate chartered Commanderies instituted or holden under the Constitution in any one State, District or Territory, in which a Grand Encampment has not been heretofore formed, a Grand Commandery may be formed after obtaining the approval of the General Grand Master, or the Genl. Grand Encampment.

In this State we have, at this time, three chartered Commanderies. One at Saint Louis, one at Weston, and one at Lexington. You will see from the resolution annexed of the Commandery at the latter place that it desires all the Commanderies to unite in availing themselves of their constitutional rights by procuring the approbation of the Grand Master to form and open a Grand Encampment.

"I need not urge upon you, or the Knights of your Commandery, the advantages that would result to the order of Knighthood from a Grand Encampment in our midst. They are too obvious to need one word in their support.

"I, therefore, in accordance with the wishes of Lexington Encampment No. 3 request you to lay the subject before your Commandery, and should it concur with ours in desiring a Grand Encampment in our State, pass some resolution requesting the approval of the Genl. Grand Master of such a measure.

"I have written to the Commandery at Weston, which, I have no doubt, will heartily concur in our project.

"Will you send me the expression of the opinion of your Encampment and if you concur with us on the project I will forthwith transmit it, together with the wishes of the E. at Weston and of your own to the M.E. Sir W. B. Hubbard, Genl. Grand Master and without doubt we will be able to open a Grand Encampment early in the spring.

"I request you to send to me your approval of a Grand Encampment, because I am in possession of the wishes of our E. and will be of the desires of Weston Encampment and think that all should go on together so that there might be prompt action.

"Please write me at your earliest convenience.

Faternally,

O. ANDERSON, G.C.L.E."

O'SULLIVAN REPLIES TO INVITATION

Anthony O'Sullivan, as a member of the Committee in St. Louis Encampment No. 1, presented the following report:

"The undersigned to whom was referred a resolution of Lexington Encampment No. 3, together with a communication from its Grand Commander, beg leave to report:

"That they have given the same that consideration which the importance of the subject demands and submit the following as their report:

"Whereas, there are now in this State three Chartered Encampments, St. Louis Encampment being the oldest, and it being deemed advisable that a Grand

Encampment be formed for the government of Templar Masonry in this State, and

"Whereas in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the oldest Lodge (Missouri No. 12) took the preliminary steps, as also at the formation of the Grand Chapter, Missouri Chapter No. 1 issued the first invitation for that purpose, and as a due regard for usage in all Masonic Bodies is desired:

"Be it resolved that St. Louis Encampment No. 1, in accordance with the foregoing, will take the initiative and hereby declare that it will cordially co-operate with Weston Encampment No. 2 and Lexington Encampment No. 3 in the formation of a Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the State of Missouri.

"Resolved, That the Encampment issue letters to Weston Encampment No. 2 and Lexington Encampment No. 3 of the wishes of St. Louis Encampment as above expressed and that they be requested to appear in a convention of Knights Templar, by their three officers of their legally appointed proxies, together with all Past Grand Commanders, at the Masonic Hall in the City of St. Louis on the third Monday of May next to form a Grand Encampment; elect Grand Officers and adopt a Constitution for the government of a Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the State of Missouri.

"Resolved, That St. Louis Encampment immediately communicate with Honl. W. B. Hubbard, Grand Master, and request his written authority for the formation of a Grand Encampment for the State of Missouri.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

St. Louis, Jan. 19, 1857

A. O'SULLIVAN"

WESTON ACCEPTS INVITATION

To a communication of St. Louis Encampment No. 1, written February 26, 1857, a committee from Weston Encampment No. 2 (J. B. Wright, D. P. Wallingford) wrote, on February 28, 1857:

"Your communication of the 26 ult. was duely received and immediately presented to the consideration of our Commandery, whereupon the following action was had.

"At a regular meeting of Weston Commandery No. 2, held in their Asylum, Feb. 28, '57, a communication from St. Louis Commandery No. 1, having been read, relative to the formation of a Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Missouri, the undersigned committee was appointed to return a favorable and a courteous answer to the same.

"Therefore, in the city of St. Louis, at the Masonic Hall, on the third Monday of May next, you may confidently expect the three first officers, or their legally appointed proxies, of Weston Commandery No. 2, to take part in the formation of a Grand Commandery, the election of Grand Officers, and the adoption of a Constitution for the government of a Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Missouri, and to perform such other acts, if any other may be deemed necessary, as may seem most wise and expedient for the honor and lasting prosperity of Templar Masonry in our beloved State."

LEXINGTON ISSUES OBJECTIONS

From this juncture, until February 23, 1859, correspondence appears to be missing and it is surmised that no meeting of representatives or delegates was had looking toward the formation of a Grand Commandery. However, on the above date the members of Lexington Encampment No. 3 addressed a communication to the Recorder of St. Louis Encampment No. 1:

"At a meeting of Lexington Encamp. No. 3 held this day, a communication was recd. from St. Louis Encamp. No. 1, which was on motion, read and ordered to be filed, and the following resolutions were passed by Lexington Encpt. and a copy of them ordered to be forwarded to St. Louis Encampment No. 1:

"Whereas, a proposition was made by this Encampment to St. Louis Encampment, to unite with Lexington Encamp. and Weston Encampment, in asking the consent of the Grand Master for the formation and opening of a Grant Encamp. of Knights Templars and appendant orders in the State of Missouri, and

"Whereas, in the reply to the proposition, Saint Louis Encpt. ignores the main question, and enters into what we regard as an indelicate and uncalled for argument, to show that the Grand Encamp. must be formed and opened in St. Louis.

"Therefore, Resolved,

"That in the opinion of Lexington Encpt. the Grand Encampment should not be formed and opened in St. Louis for many good and sufficient reasons, one or two of which only we deem it necessary to recapitulate at this time.

"1st. St. Louis is not a central position and Lexington is.

"2nd. The lodge rooms in St. Louis in which it is proposed the Grand Encamp. shall be formed and opened is also the place where the Grand Chapter, Grand Lodge and the subordinate Chapters and Lodges hold their communications, and is therefore totally unfitted for the meetings of the Grand Encamp. Whereas, the apartments in which it is proposed to form and open the Grand Encamp. in Lexington are disconnected from all other societies, and used for no other purpose, than the meetings of Lexington Encamp., is well furnished with all the jewels, bannerrrs, &c, &c, and much better adapted in all respects, for the purposes indicated than the Saint Louis Lodge.

"Resolved, That precedent upon which St. Louis Encpt. seems to rely, is plainly and clearly against it. We cite the case of the Kentucky Grand Encampment, which was formed and opened at Versailles (which we believe was the youngest Encpt. in the State), between Lexington and Louisville (at which were two of the oldest Encampments in the State) on account of its central position.

"Resolved, That this Encpt. is willing and anxious to unite with St. Louis and Weston Encampments. in forming and opening a Grand Encamp. in Missouri, provided we can do so on terms of justice and equality, but not otherwise.

"Therefore, Resolved,

"That Weston Encpt. No. 2 and St. Louis Encpt. No. 1 be and they are hereby requested to appear in a Convocation of Knights Templars, by their

three first officers or their legally appointed proxies, together with all past Grand Commanders, at the Asylums of Lexington Encapt. in the City of Lexington, Mo., on the first Monday of May, 1859, for the purpose of forming and opening a Grand Encampment in the State of Missouri, electing Grand Officers and Adopting a Constitution and Bye-Laws for the government of all Encampments of Knights Templars in the State of Missouri.

"You will please present the above to St. Louis Encpt. at their first meeting and oblige yours

"Respectfully & Fraternally,

J. C. REINHARD,

Recorder Lexgt. Encpt. No. 3"

O'SULLIVAN ISSUES APOLOGY

To the communication of the Fraters at Lexington, Anthony O'Sullivan, on behalf of a St. Louis committee appointed to consider the matter, addressed a letter, under date of March 31, 1859, in which he said:

"The communication of Lexington Commandery No. 3, bearing date February 3d was duly received and read at a Stated meeting of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and ordered to be filed.

"When the following action was had on said communication:

"On motion duly seconded St. Louis Commandery declines the invitation extended in the communication of Lexington Commandery, to assemble on 1st May in the City of Lexington, but will hold itself ready to co-operate with the Commanderies already in the State to form a Grand Commandery, and the undersigned is charged with the duty of communicating this decision, at the same time to utterly disclaim any intention or desire on the part of this Commandery of giving offence or in treating Lexington Commandery in any other light than that of an equal, possessing the same rights, privileges and Knightly Zeal with itself.

"The undersigned on his own behalf will state that in his anxiety to show that St. Louis was not claiming any superiority over its Sisters, quoted what he believes to have been the usage in the formation of Grand Bodies. He will also state that a communication from Weston Commandery has been received approving the course of St. Louis Commandery and pledges that Commandery to be represented at St. Louis as desired.

"Will you lay this communication before your Commandery as the action of St. Louis Commandery?"

GRAND ENCAMPMENT APPROVES ACTION

At the triennial of the Grand Encampment, held in Chicago, the proceedings on September 14, 1859, record:

"Sir Knight Paul offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Grand Encampment approve the formation of Grand Commanderies to be hereafter instituted and consecrated in the States of * * * Missouri * * * and authority is hereby given for the establishment of such Com-

manderies under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment by the chartered Commanderies in said States."

Albert Pike, of Arkansas, offered an amendment providing that charters be issued to each State Grand Commandery when formed, upon the Grand Recorder being officially advised of the regular formation and establishment of such organization. The law of the Grand Encampment, at this time, concerning the establishment of a Grand Commandery within a new jurisdiction specified:

"In forming a State Grand Encampment, a Warrant for that purpose, emanating from the General Grand Master, Deputy General Grand Master, or General Grand Encampment is necessary. This can issue only upon the application of not less than three Encampments in a State subordinate to the General Grand Encampment, and acting under a charter from such General Grand Body, the officers of which several Subordinates having been duly instilled. In Convocation these fundamental matters should appear of record as the basis of authority in forming and adopting the State Grand Encampment. Thus the charter from the General Grand Body should not only exist, as before remarked, but should be retained as the only, as well as the highest, authority for such action. Those thus forming a State Grand Constitution need no charter from the State Grand Body; that body, under its Constitution, will grant dispensations and charters for creating and establishing its new subordinates.

"On the back of the old charters may be endorsed the membership and rank of the respective Encampments as subordinates of the State Grand Body, such endorsements being duly certified and attested by the Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of the State Grand Encampment.

"When a Warrant to establish a State Grand Encampment is obtained, a convocation or assemblage of those representing not less than three Commanderies may be had at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon. Each subordinate Encampment should send at least three to represent it, so that at least nine Knights Templar are present to form the Convention. These should rank according to their charters.

"To open the Encampment for the dispatch of the business for which it is convened, the Grand Commander of No. 1 Encampment, if present, is by rank and courtesy entitled to the command. When the Encampment has been formed, object stated, and warrant read, a committee on Credentials should be appointed, who will report the names of the Commanderies represented in order, and by whom. Then, if so desired, by motion, the members will agree to form a State Grand Constitution, and by committee, or otherwise, prepare and adopt a Constitution therefor."

FORMATION OF GRAND COMMANDERY

At the fifteenth triennial, held in New York City, September 2, 1862, the Grand Master, Benj. B. French, stated in his address:

"The Grand Encampment at its last meeting passed a resolution authorizing the formation of Grand Commanderies in the States of * * * Missouri. In conformity with this resolution and on due application to me by a sufficient number of Commanderies in each State, I issued warrants as follows to form Grand Commanderies.

"On the 5th day of December, 1859, to three Commanderies in Missouri, and authorized Sir Anthony O'Sullivan to install the Grand Commander, who made due return that he had done so on the 22nd May, 1860."

Our own proceedings record:

"Pursuant to previous agreement the representatives of three Commanderies of Knights Templar, and Appendant Orders, existing in the State of Missouri, working under charters from the Grand Encampment of the United States, assembled in the Asylum of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, in the City of St. Louis, on Tuesday, 22nd day of May, A.D. 1860, A.O. 742, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of organizing a Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders for the State of Missouri."

The following Commanderies were represented:

ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY No. 1: B. M. Runyan, J. W. Crane, W. N. Loker, J. D. Daggett, A. Stelle, A. B. Pratts, J. F. Gouley, A. O'Sullivan, Jos. Foster, W. C. Watts, Oscar F. Potter, W. R. Davis.

WESTON COMMANDERY No. 2: G. W. Belt, L. R. Ringo, Geo. W. Culber, Samuel M. Hays, Geo. H. C. Melody.

LEXINGTON COMMANDERY No. 3: R. M. Henderson, Harry Flynt, A. B. Hoy.

O'Sullivan stated the object of the Convention and invited the Commander of the senior Commandery, Benj. M. Runyan, to preside over the deliberations; L. R. Ringo, of Weston Commandery No. 2, was appointed Recorder. George W. Belt, of Weston Commandery No. 2, presented the warrant received from the Grand Master, authorizing the formation of a Grand Commandery for Missouri. The warrant was dated December 5, 1859; it was signed by B. B. French. A Committee on Credentials was named and shortly returned with their report. A committee consisting of Geo. W. Belt, R. M. Henderson and J. W. Crane reported a Constitution, or code of statutes, which was adopted and the Convention proceeded to the election of officers, George W. Belt, of Weston Commandery, being elected Grand Commander; R. M. Henderson, of Lexington Commandery, was Deputy Grand Commander, and J. W. Crane, of St. Louis Commandery, was Grand Generalissimo.

The Convention adjourned until the following day when it opened its first Conclave in the Asylum of St. Louis Commandery No. 1

at 8 o'clock a.m., O'Sullivan acting under authority from the Grand Master, proceeded to install the officers elect.

Those Commanderies which had been working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment were authorized to continue to work under their original charters; those charters were to be endorsed, or countersigned, by the Grand Commander, attested by the Grand Recorder and with the seal of the Grand Commandery.

LEGALITY OF FORMATION QUESTIONED

An echo of the formation of a Grand Commandery in Missouri appears in the Grand Encampment proceedings of 1865; the Grand Master, in his address said:

"The Grand Commandery of Missouri was formed in 1860, consisting of four chartered Commanderies. It held its regular annual meeting in May, 1861, according to its Constitution, at which all four of the Commanderies were represented, and the regular business of the Grand Commandery transacted.

"No meeting was held in 1862, 'in consequence,' as the Grand Commander said, 'of the continued troubles in the State.'

"On the day fixed by the Constitution, in May 1863, the regular annual meeting was held, at which three Commanderies were represented, and the annual business was duly transacted.

"In 1864, the regular annual meeting was again held on the day fixed by the Constitution, three Commanderies being represented, and official notice being given of the disorganization of the other, Lexington No. 3.

"Up to this time everything seems to have progressed harmoniously and satisfactorily within that Grand Jurisdiction.

"The first intimation received by me that there was any difficulty among the Templars of Missouri, was by letters from Sir A. O'Sullivan, G. Recorder, and Sir Geo. Frank Gouley, dated at St. Louis, May 29, 1865. By those letters I was informed that the annual meeting of the Grand Commandery had been held at St. Louis, commencing on the day fixed by the Grand Constitution. That the only chartered Commandery represented was St. Louis Commandery, and that Sir Joseph Foster, a Past Commander, and an honorary member of Weston Commandery, was present. Both Sir Knights O'Sullivan and Gouley went into a full history of facts and circumstances, and desired my opinion whether the meeting was legal.

"I examined the subject with all the care that so grave a matter deserved, and took the advice of Sir A. T. C. Pierson, our V.E.G. Capt. Genl., and of that Eminent and learned Sir Knight, Albert Mackey, both of whom happened to be with me at the time. And, in accordance with my own conclusions, fully concurred in by those Sir Knights, I addressed a letter to Sir Knight O'Sullivan, from which I made the following extracts: 'Our Grand Constitution requires that three chartered Commanderies shall unite for the legal formation of a Grand

Commandery; but when once formed, the Constitution goes on to say 'A State Grand Commandery consists of the following members,' and then proceeds to enumerate exactly what its membership shall be.

"Not a word is said as to a quorum, and the inference is, that a Grand Commandery can meet on a regular constituted day, and perform its legal functions, if there be present a regularly constitutional presiding officer, together with a majority of the constitutional officers and members. The representatives of Commanderies must act their own pleasure whether to attend or not.

"The presence of the officers of Excaliber Commandery, under dispensation, adds nothing to the legality of your meeting, inasmuch as a Commandery U.D. cannot take part as such, in the proceedings of a Grand Commandery. They could, therefore, unless they were regular grand officers, or officers of some chartered Commandery, only stand in the relation of visitors. Your own records will show the number of members entitled to seats in the Grand Commandery of Missouri, and the record of your meeting in May will show whether a majority of them were present. If they were, in my opinion, your meeting was a regular and legal meeting, and all your acts valid. If a majority were not present, then it is my opinion that your meeting was not legal, and all your acts are void. In case you were without a majority, your proper course would have been to adjourn from day to day until a majority could be procured.

"A Grand Commandery, being a legislative body, must be somewhat governed by legislative custom; and it is a rule of parliamentary law that, where a quorum is not definitely fixed by a proper power having control of the subject, it takes a majority of all the members of the body to transact business.

"I received a letter from Sir Knight Gouley, for Sir A. O'Sullivan, who was sick, dated July 6, 1865, stating the number of constitutional members of the Grand Commandery of Missouri at twenty-five, and sending a list of their names, and also a list of those in attendance at the annual meeting—showing eleven individuals, one of whom represented by proxy two persons, which would make twelve, and stating that there were fourteen votes cast. To that letter I replied, that according to your statement, there can be no doubt as to the legality of your 'annual meeting of the Grand Commandery of Missouri.'

"I soon after received a letter from Sir Knight Belt, dated July 14, accompanied by a full list of all persons who, he said, were entitled to vote in the Grand Commandery of Missouri, showing thirty-two constitutional members. This list I carefully verified by comparing it with all the printed proceedings then before me, and although a slight discrepancy appeared, is the fact that, in my opinion, one Knight counted by Sir Knight Belt had no right to be counted, another not counted by him, ought to have been counted, the number composing the Grand Commandery appeared to be thirty-two, and there not being seventeen present at the annual meeting in May, I came to the conclusion that the proceedings of that meeting must be held to be null and void.

"I so replied, at much length, to Sir Knight Belt, and immediately sent a copy of my letter to Sir A. O'Sullivan.

"As soon as my letter reached Sir Knight O'Sullivan, he, being sick, referred to Sir Knight Gouley, who proceeded to obtain direct evidence that three of

the Knights embraced in the list sent me by Sir Knight Belt as legal members of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, were unaffiliated Templars—that two, so embraced, had permanently removed from the jurisdiction, and that one left St. Louis a number of years ago, before the Grand Commandery of Missouri was formed, and was supposed to be dead. He also sent evidence to prove satisfactorily to me that there were fourteen members present at the annual meeting of the Grand Commandery in May, which was a quorum.

"Under this state of things, I wrote Sir Knight Gouley that I should reconsider what I had before hypothetically decided, and not make a final decision regarding the subject until I had given the contestants an opportunity to come before me here on the 4th instant, and I sent a copy of my letter to Sir Knight Belt.

"On the 4th instant (yesterday) Sir Knight Belt, with Geo. W. Belt, Grand Commander of Weston Commandery, Sir Joseph G. Grubb, of St. Joseph's Commandery No. 4, Sir Knights O'Sullivan, Gouley, Aglar and Bosbyshell, of St. Louis Commandery, appeared before me in this city, and after a most pleasant Knightly and harmonious interview, the question was happily settled without my intervention, and the Grand Commandery of Missouri stands upon our record, united, faithful and true, and it is constitutionally and ably represented in this Grand Encampment."

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Sir Henry L. Palmer, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence, reported:

"In regard to the question of what should constitute a quorum, as referred to your committee, and as appears in the Missouri controversy, they are of the opinion that, when not otherwise determined by some express constitutional provision, a quorum, in any Masonic body composed principally of delegates from constituent bodies, should require at least a majority of all its constituents to be represented therein; and that this rule should apply to this Grand Encampment as well as to the several Grand Commanderies."

His report was laid on the table.

Gouley tells us, in his correspondence:

"In our case the Grand Master held that where there is no law on the question of a quorum in a State Grand Body, it takes a majority of all the members of the body to transact business. To this decision we demurred, holding that a Grand Commandery came under the same rule as a subordinate body, that when the proper officers to open are present, and a sufficient number of officers and members present to fill the stations, that it was competent to perform all its functions.

"The report was ably discussed on both sides, and afterward laid on the table by a large majority, thus confirming the view held by us, and upon which our issue was amicably settled."

The record as above written does not give us a true estimate of the Grand Commandery of Missouri at the time of its formation. The Grand Commandery had small beginnings, for it was formed by an assembly of but 20 knights, representing commanderies located in St. Louis, Weston, and Lexington, yet the list of these 20 knights is a distinguished list in the annals of Missouri Freemasonry, including such notable names as Anthony O'Sullivan, John D. Daggett, Benjamin Runyan, Geo. Frank Gouley, Joseph Foster, Bernard Pratte; J. W. Crane, W. N. Loker, Geo. H. C. Melody, George W. Belt, Ludwell R. Ringold, R. M. Henderson, and others. The full list of the membership, as published in the 1860 proceedings shows the following:

St. Louis Commandery No. 1.....	48 members
Weston Commandery No. 2.....	91 members
Lexington Commandery No. 3.....	46 members
St. Joseph Commandery No. 4.....	16 members
<hr/>	
Total.....	201 members



CHAPTER VI

ASYLUMS OCCUPIED BY ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like Home."

According to Templar nomenclature, the word *asylum* is the hall or meeting place, the home of the commandery, or a place of refuge from the lying deceits and vanities of the material world. Unfortunately, there are occasions when not all of the deceits and vanities are kept out of our Templar asylums, but this in no wise militates against the use of the word.

During the one hundred years of the life of St. Louis Commandery there have been at least eight halls occupied as asylums. At least three of these buildings were large and commodious, and proved adequate for the period occupied.

THE FIRST ASYLUM

As compared with our present day surroundings, the first asylum occupied by St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was extremely humble; it was in the Masonic Hall, then situated at the northeast corner of Pine and Third streets; this building was torn down many years ago. It was here, however, that the Commandery was instituted and held its first conclaves. The building proved unsatisfactory in many ways and committees set out to locate a room, or rooms, which would be more commodious and in keeping with the spirit of the new organization.

THE SECOND ASYLUM

Finally, such a site was located at the northwest corner of Main and Olive streets, over the banking house of J. J. Anderson Company, and to this place they removed in the fall of 1847, in conjunction with St. Louis Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, which was also a recent addition to the Masonic groups in St. Louis, and both bodies continued to hold their meetings here until the latter part of 1849. The Commandery was a tenant of St. Louis Chapter No. 8, and paid as rental the sum of \$50.00 a year, which in that day was regarded as a substantial sum.

The year 1848 was a year of activity in the business life of St. Louis, and this activity reacted in the Masonic groups as well. The brethren began a clamor for a new hall, a hall which would be commodious enough to house comfortably all the Masonic bodies of the City. A general committee was appointed by various Masonic bodies to secure more adequate quarters, whether by erection of a new building, or the rental of other premises.

THE THIRD ASYLUM

The committee investigated and reported that they had found suitable quarters in a building at Third and Chestnut streets, which had a room that would make an admirable lodge hall. The building was obtained and dedicated to Masonic purposes October 18, 1849. There is nothing in the Commandery records to show the date of the removal to the new hall, the first record mentioning the fact being that of February 23, 1849, where it appears St. Louis Chapter No. 8 had given official notice to the Commandery that the hall which they were then occupying had been "given up" and that the "Encampment," as it was then termed, should get out and hunt other quarters—and this by the first of March.

Referring to the word "Encampment," this was the name originally applied to meetings of Knights Templar, as well as to their meeting places. It was part of the nomenclature which intended to carry out the idea of Knights living in tents on their way to the Holy Land. The Commander of a Commandery was, at that time, known as a *Grand Commander*, so that the first Commander of St. Louis Commandery was J. W. S. Mitchell, Grand Commander of St. Louis Encampment No. 1, Knights Templar.

It was a bad day for many of our members when the Grand Encampment lopped off so juicy a title!

And so we learn that "Grand" Commander Joseph Foster was appointed a committee to procure a hall. So far as the records show, the Grand Commander made no report. On June 4, 1849, there is a record of the appointing of two Knights to supervise the fitting up of the new hall; then the record is silent until August 30, 1849, when another committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for the approaching celebration of the dedication of the hall. This committee consisted of Benjamin J. Vancourt (Senior Warden), George

Myers (Prelate), and J. W. S. Mitchell (Commander). They reported October 3, 1849, that no arrangements had been made for the celebration, but that all the membership, including transient Knights, were asked to join the procession on the 18th (the time fixed for the dedication), dressed in black citizens clothes. Knights Rowe and Shepherd were the committee to procure "side arms" for the use of all the Knights. Frater Vancourt, Senior Warden of the Commandery, is authority for a statement that the move to the hall on Third and Chestnut streets was before it had been dedicated and that it was meeting in the hall for sometime before the dedication.

The account of the Dedication Procession is a matter of public record, a full and complete story appearing in the papers at that time. In the Missouri Republican of October 10, 1849, there appeared the following:

"MASONIC NOTICE. The Masonic Fraternity of this city will dedicate their New Hall on Thursday, the 18th inst.

"The Craft will assemble at the Old Hall, corner of Pine and Third streets, on Thursday at 8 o'clock a.m., except such as intend appearing as Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar, who will use the Hall of the Sons of Temperance which has been kindly tendered them.

"A procession will be formed at 9 o'clock by Brother John Shore, Grand Marshal, and proceed to the New Hall, where the services of dedication will be performed. The procession will then proceed up Chestnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Franklin Avenue, out Franklin Avenue to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, down Market to Concert Hall—where an oration will be delivered by M. W. John F. Ryland, Grand Master; at the conclusion of the services the procession will pass down Second to Walnut, up Walnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Gratiot in to Fifth, up Fifth to Olive, down Olive to Third, down Third to the Hall. Transient brethren in good standing are specially invited to participate with us.

"Committees of examination will be in attendance at each hall on Wednesday during the day and evening.

"By order of the Committee.

W. D. WOOD

J. D. TAYLOR

J. W. LUKE

J. H. SCOTT"

The records of the commandery give no hint as to what actually occurred on that day, so we turn to the pages of the Missouri Republican of October 19, 1849, which gives a short account of the dedication service:

"On the 18th of October, 1849, the 4th floor of the building at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets was dedicated to Masonic uses. The Grand Lodge



THE BEAUTIFUL TEMPLAR ASYLUM, HOME OF ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T.

was opened by the Grand Master, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Libby, which was followed by the customary exercises of the order, during which an exordium was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Libby. Subsequently the doors were closed upon all excepting the members of the Order, and the ceremony of dedicating the hall was performed. The procession was formed on Chestnut street and marched through the principal streets to Concert Hall, where the ceremonies were opened by prayer offered by the Grand Chaplain of the Order. An Ode was then sung by the choir of the Unitarian Society, who volunteered their services for this occasion, which was followed by the delivery of an oration by Judge Ryland, the Grand Master. An Ode was then sung by the choir, which was followed by the benediction."

From this time on, the Commandery continued its meetings in the hall at Third and Chestnut streets, until it, with other Masonic bodies, moved to the New Masonic Hall at the corner of Seventh and Market streets.

But to return to the former hall—a committee was appointed to set jointly with committees from other bodies to adopt a set of rules and regulations for the government of the hall. Brothers Wood, Rowe and Loevy were appointed a committee to secure suitable equipment for the Encampment. The Third and Chestnut hall was fitted up at the joint expense of the bodies occupying it. Brother Vancourt has left us a detailed statement of the original expense, which it might be interesting to compare with present day prices:

	Total	Paid	Due
Bro. H. Doellum, painting.....\$	475.75	\$300.00	\$175.75
L. Deaver, carpets.....	400.80	100.00	300.80
M. Gillespie, making carpet.....	14.79	14.79	
C. H. Pond, carpenter work.....	57.50	57.50	
W. H. Monett, chairs.....	86.25	86.25	
A. Jerome, sofa.....	122.00	60.00	
G. F. Filley, spittoons.....	30.00		30.00
E. Ellis, mats.....	5.00		5.00
Music for the Procession.....	23.00	32.00 (?)	
I. M. M. Denato, pedestals.....	25.00	25.00	
Bro. Mily, stoves.....	35.00		35.00
D. Kimble, hauling.....	5.50	5.50	
Bro. Tarker, gas fixtures.....	175.00		175.00
Lock Holway.....	35.00	35.00	
Whitehall & Rome, lumber.....	30.25	15.00	15.25
Union, adv.....	1.50	1.50	
Reveille, adv.....	1.50	1.50	
Organ, adv.....	1.50		1.50

Era, adv.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Republican, Prtg. and adv.....	12.00	12.00

\$1,547.84	\$734.04	\$813.80
------------	----------	----------

RESOURCES

Sub. No. 2, Missouri No. 1, Balance.....	\$ 25.00
Naphtali & in hands of Bro. Foster.....	87.00
Mt. Moriah.....	100.00
George Washington.....	35.00
Due on old fixtures.....	52.50
Due on sub books.....	175.00

Amount to be raised.....	\$474.50
--------------------------	----------

J. D. TAYLOR, Secy.

After the filing of this report, considerable discussion took place at a meeting of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40, and several donations were pledged, including several from St. Louis Commandery No. 1:

B. J. Vancourt.....	\$20.00
W. G. Bullock.....	50.00
Joseph Rowe.....	5.00
John D. Daggett.....	5.00
A. B. Roth.....	5.00
John Shore.....	5.00

DESCRIPTION OF MASONIC TEMPLE

Scharf, distinguished historian, writing in his History of St. Louis, describes the fourth asylum. His two volume history is indispensable to a Missouri historian; the volumes contain much accurate information and he is more than fair to the Masonic Order, a statement which can be made of few historians. Undoubtedly it was the influence—and even the labors—of Fred L. Billon, which secured so much information of value to us as Freemasons:

THE FOURTH ASYLUM

About 1853 it was determined to erect a hall which should be in keeping with the prosperity and strength of the order, and on February 12, 1853, a perpetual charter was granted to—

John D. Daggett	Benjamin M. Runyan	John J. Anderson
William Renshaw, Jr.	Daniel G. Taylor	J. R. Barrett
Savid C. Tuttle	Joseph Foster	T. E. Courtney

as corporators of an association organized to carry out that object.

The first board of directors elected consisted of B. M. Runyan, T. A. Buckland, D. G. Taylor, F. Dings, John W. Luke, Thomas Richeson, John A. Brownlee, James H. McCord, and A. B. Sheder. In June 1858, the board purchased from Mrs. Anne L. Hunt, for \$55,000.00, being a deduction of \$20,000.00 from its estimated value, the lot on which the present building stands; the lot measured 109 feet on Seventh street, and 135 feet on Market street. After various delays, the money was secured for the purchase of the lot, and on May 30, 1866, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid by the Grand Lodge of the State. The cost of the building was about \$195,000.00, which with the lot, made a total of \$240,000.00.

The building was under the supervision of the following board of directors:

Erastus Wells.....	President
Samuel Gaty.....	Vice-President
William N. Loker.....	Treasurer
Thomas Richeson; Daniel G. Taylor; John W. Luke; Wm. H. Stone; John D. Daggett; T. A. Buckland, (members).	

"The building stands on the northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets; it is four stories high, measuring 96 feet from the line of the sidewalk to the cornice. The general architectural design is after the Florentine style. It is not heavily ornamented, but is plain and substantial, and is built of Joliet marble, nearly white. Near the entrance on Seventh street is the cornerstone of the building, on which is the following inscription:

To the Glory of God, the Grand Architect of the Universe to whom be all honor, praise, and glory; this foundation stone of Freemasons' Hall was duly laid by the M. W. Grand Lodge of A.F.&A.M., May 30th, 1866, A.L. 5866. John F. Houston, M. W. Grand Master; A. O'Sullivan, Grand Secretary.

"This inscription was written by the Grand Secretary A. O'Sullivan, who was a leading spirit in the undertaking, but died before the building was completed.

"The lower floor is occupied by stores; on the second floor is the office of the Grand Secretary of the State of Missouri and the library. This is a very handsomely furnished room, and the ceiling is of unusual height. A flight of stairs leads up to a gallery on which the library cases open. There is also in this apartment a spacious fire-proof safe, for the preservation of the records of the State. One

feature to be seen here are well executed oil paintings of the Grand Masters of the State from the time of organization. On this floor also is the audience hall or room; it measures 100 feet in length by 65 in. width and is 22 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling. Eight Corinthian columns support the ceiling, which is handsomely painted and ornamented. At the west end of the hall is a spacious stage, intended for speakers and other purposes.

"The third floor of the building is mainly occupied by the three degree rooms, attached to which are various committee rooms and small halls, intended for Masonic festivities and other purposes. The fourth floor is divided somewhat similarly to that below, but the rooms are devoted to the administration of the higher degrees. The Royal Arch Chapter chamber is on this floor, and is the most costly and splendid room, in decoration and arrangement, of its character in the building.

"The building was erected under the supervision and direction of James H. McClaren, architect. The building committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Erastus Wells (ex-officio), President; W. H. Stone, Secretary; Thos. Richeson and Samuel Gaty. Committee for furnishing the hall and carpets, etc., were Wm. H. Stone, Wm. N. Loker and J. W. Luke."

The building was dedicated on the 14th of October, 1868, by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, W. E. Dunscomb, Grand Master. On that occasion an address was delivered by Thos. E. Garrett. One of the principal features of the dedication was the procession, which was organized at the Occidental Hall, 17th and Market streets. The following was the order observed:

Headed by sixteen Mounted Police, Capt. Kohlhund

Boehm's Band

St. Louis Commandery, Knights Templar

Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar

Herwig's Band

Lodges in following order:

Keystone No. 243; Good Hope No. 218; Pride of the West No. 179; Orient Francaise No. 167; Occidental No. 163; Erwin No. 121; Bridgeton No. 80; Polar Star No. 79; Bonhomme No. 45; Mt. Moriah No. 40; Naphtali No. 25; St. Louis No. 20; George Washington No. 9; Beacon No. 3; Missouri No. 1.

Band

Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri and
Grand Officers

Carriages, Judges of Courts, City and County Officials,
City Council, Etc.

Grand Marshals, Col. James Coff, N. G. Elliott

Aids: S. B. Stanard, George Rinkel, Jr., William Freadeneu, A. W.
Henry, James Denny.

After the dedication ceremonies, the lodges, commanderies, etc., proceeded to Bellefontaine Cemetery to dedicate a monument to Anthony O'Sullivan, who had recently died.

The Chairman of the Committee on Monument, Martin Collins, delivered the monument over to the Grand Lodge, and reported the work done, whereupon Mr. Garrett spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Missouri: We stand in this city of the dead, above the mouldering remains of many with whom we have associated in life, to unveil a monument erected to the memory of Anthony O'Sullivan, one of the fathers of Masonry in Missouri. The mortal part of one whom we know and loved as a brother rests beneath this stone. We are now about to perform the last public ceremony of respect to departed worth, and inaugurate a monument commemorative of his virtues and the position he held in life."

The Grand Master then unveiled the monument, and Thomas E. Garrett, Grand Orator, delivered the eulogy on Mr. O'Sullivan's character.

But to return to the building:

EVIL DAYS FOR THE BUILDING

On the 10th of November, 1873, the property was sold under deed of trust, the Life Association of America becoming the purchaser. The ground and building brought \$127.00, subject to a deed of trust for \$140,000.00, with accrued interest amounting to about \$18,000.00. The one hundred and twenty-seven dollars was only intended to cover the expense of a sale.

The property was again sold under a deed of trust on the 28th of April, 1861, by the trustee, Calvin F. Burnes. Auctioneer Lanham announced that the sale would be subject only to a lien for two years back taxes. Joel Wood, of Wood and Lee, and Mr. Carpenter, a real estate agent, who represented the Hon. Thos. Allen, were the most active bidders. The purchasing bid of \$71,200.00 was made by Mr. Wood, who bid in the property for the majority bondholders.

To the cost of Masonic Hall, erected by the Masonic Fraternity in 1869, had been added \$25,000.00 by the Life Association of America for the erection of an additional building on Seventh street, together with steam elevator and steam heating apparatus. There was a first mortgage of \$140,000.00 for which the sale was made.

THE FIFTH ASYLUM

The bodies continued to meet in the Seventh and Market hall until the commandery moved into new quarters on December 21, 1896, known as Union Hall, and located on the southwest corner of Broadway and Benton streets. In this building the Commandery celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary.

THE SIXTH ASYLUM

From Union Hall the Commandery removed to the Odeon Masonic Temple, at Grand and Finney Avenues. In the rear of the building was a large public auditorium, used for miscellaneous purposes. The first two floors of the building were used for offices and stores, the upper part being occupied by Masonic lodges, chapters, council and commanderies.

At the time the building was first occupied the quarters were commodious, well arranged and accessible to the membership. The ceremony of dedication of this building was mentioned in the report of Grand Master E. F. Allen, who recorded in the 1899 Grand Lodge proceedings (p. 17) the following:

"On the afternoon of July 8, 1899, I opened a special session of the Grand Lodge in the Hall of Occidental Lodge No. 163, at Thirty-fourth and Olive streets, in the City of St. Louis, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple, situated on Grand and Finney avenues, in the City of St. Louis, and then in process of erection. I was assisted at such ceremony by M. W. Bro. Dorsey A. Jamison, Deputy Grand Master, acting; R.W. Bro. Howard Watson, Grand Senior Warden, acting; R.W. Bro. Joseph C. Finnigan, Grand Junior Warden; Bro. J. A. Bethune, Grand Treasurer, acting; M.W. Bro. Jno. D. Vincil, Grand Secretary; R.W. Bro. Allan McDowell, Grand Lecturer; Bro. B. P. Fullerton, Grand Chaplain, acting; R.W. Bro. Jno. C. Yocum, Grand Senior Deacon; R.W. Bro. Charles S. Glaspell, Grand Junior Deacon; R.W. Bro. Wm. Richardson, Grand Marshal; R.W. Bro. John W. Owen, Grand Tiler.

"Dispensations were issued to many of the lodges in St. Louis, allowing attendance in lodge capacity. All the local commanderies of Knights Templar were

invited to act as escort. The following commanderies were in attendance, to-wit: St. Louis No. 1; Ivanhoe No. 8; Ascalon No. 16, and St. Aldemar No. 18; the rendezvous for the Sir Knights was at Thirtieth and Locust streets, while the lodges assembled at Thirty-fourth and Pine streets. This splendid escort of Knights Templar was under the command of Bro. John Greenough, R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri, and had in charge the two magnificent bands, the 'First Regiment' and the 'White Hussar,' both of St. Louis.

"At the appointed time all marched under the direction of the Grand Marshal to the site of the new Masonic Temple, in the usual order as prescribed in our by-laws.

"The programme was as follows:

1. Music by First Regiment Band.
2. Invocation by Grand Chaplain.
3. Song by choir, Erwin Lodge.
4. Address by Robert McCullough.
5. Music by First Regiment Band.
6. Corner-Stone Laying.
7. Music by White Hussar Band.
8. Address by Grand Master.
9. Song by Children of Masonic Home.
10. Address by Rev. Jno D. Vincil, D.D.
11. Song by Choir, Erwin Lodge.
12. Address by Rev. P. Illgen.
13. Song by Children of Masonic Home.
14. Music by First Regiment Band.
15. Benediction.

"The occasion was all and more than had been anticipated. The day was beautiful, the audience vast and numbering several thousand; the songs of the children, and the choir, and the musical selections rendered by the bands, were all entertaining and inspiring. Along the line of march, and throughout the great audience—from the platform the center to its circumference—"Old Glory" seemed everywhere in evidence and all were happy."

The last conclave in the Odeon Building was October 18, 1926.

THE SEVENTH ASYLUM

Shortly following World War I, with the influx of candidates, it became necessary to begin planning for new and larger quarters. This resulted in the formation of the New Masonic Temple Association, which purchased property on Lindell Blvd., near Spring avenue, and shortly thereafter began the erection of the present Masonic Temple.

The movement for a large centrally located Masonic Temple for the Freemasons of St. Louis, started about 1912, but did not get definitely organized until 1917, when a group of enthusiastic Masons met and organized The Masonic Temple Association of St. Louis.

A campaign to raise funds by donation to build a Temple progressed slowly until 1920, when at this time about a million dollars was raised and great enthusiasm had been aroused among the craft for such a Temple.

This enthusiasm was reflected in the number of petitions received by St. Louis Commandery in 1919 when Henry M. Guitar was Commander. That year he knighted 50 candidates. The following year under Wm. C. Rese, Commander, 49 were knighted and several petitions were carried over. By this time the enthusiasm for a new Temple was at fever heat.

In 1921 Nicholas A. Grosjean became Commander and realizing that the Commandery had committed itself to a large investment in the Temple project made a vigorous effort for petitions and during the year the minutes show, that the Commandery received 154 petitions and 143 knightings. A surplus of \$10,500 was turned over to the Trustees.

In 1922 Edward A. Grosse was Commander and to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of this Commandery, he and the Officers of the Commandery put on a strenuous campaign during the year for petitions, which resulted in the Commandery receiving a total of 185 petitions, and there were knighted during his year 175 candidates, an all time record. He also had a surplus of \$10,500, or a total of \$21,000 in two years was added to the Treasury.

Another spirited campaign to raise funds for the Temple was made in 1924. It was a big success, pledges for nearly a million and one-half dollars were received.

The per capita subscription to the Temple by this Commandery was \$13,380, and the Commandery donated from its treasury the sum of \$8,000, total investment of Commandery funds \$21,380.

The financial condition of the Commandery today is excellent. Present funds total approximately \$25,000, practically all of which is invested in United States Government Bonds. It has its equipment, paraphernalia and is the owner of its proportionate share in the equity of the Temple.



SOCIAL ROOM ADJOINING TEMPLAR ASYLUM OF ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1



MAIN ENTRANCE LOOKING SOUTH, YORK RITE MASONIC TEMPLE

At the laying of the cornerstone, October 21, 1924, there was an impressive parade of four divisions, headed by General Eugene J. Spencer as Grand Marshal; the parade formed at Kingshighway and Lindell boulevards and marched to the steps of the unfinished temple, where the cornerstone was duly laid under the direction of Grand Master Joseph S. McIntyre.

The Temple is centrally located, on one of the highest spots in the City of St. Louis, fronting 150 feet on Lindell boulevard, by a depth of 300 feet, and rising approximately 175 feet, the equivalent of a fourteen story office building. It is of steel and reinforced concrete construction. The design of the exterior is classic Ionic Greek architecture. The building contains more than six million cubic feet, and its monumental size renders it conspicuous when viewed from any direction. In addition to housing offices of the Grand Lodge and the Eastern Star, it has eight blue lodge halls, with necessary preparation rooms, social rooms, lounges, and on the upper floors there are chapter and council rooms, while the entire fifth floor is occupied by commanderies, including St. Louis Commandery No. 1. The north end of the building contains the asylum and large apartment with a vaulted roof 75 feet by 100 feet in area and 48 feet high. It is one of the most, if not the most, ornate room in the Temple. Great piers, 3 feet wide, divide the side walls into ten deep bays, with two shallow bays on the north flanking the officers' platform, which is recessed under a high arch supported by marble columns. In each of the twelve bays is an illuminated leaded glass window in appropriate architectural setting, which illustrate some of the historic episodes commemorated in the ritual. The south end of the asylum is filled by large folding doors leading to the Prelate's Chamber with its altar of Alabama cream marble, and containing the other divisions required by the commandery ritual. Over the folding doors is a choir gallery and organ loft, and on each side a decorative panel containing banner holders. The vaulted ceiling is elaborately paneled in an intricate design showing the Maltese Cross at the corners and a center oval decorated in color.

The lighting system is wholly concealed in the cornice surrounding the room and permits of change of color and graduation of light as required. The wainscoting, moldings and door trim are of Ste. Genevieve golden vein marble. The base is of Belgian black marble and the wood trim is American walnut.

The actual dedication of the Temple was held on Tuesday afternoon, October 26, 1926, during the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Again a parade was formed at Kings-highway and Lindell boulevards, and marched to the Temple site, where a program of dedication was carried out. The dedicatory address was given by Rev. Bro. Ivan Lee Holt, now a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the program Admiral R. E. Coontz, of the U. S. Navy, and His Excellency, Bro. Samuel A. Baker, Governor of the State of Missouri, were presented.



CHAPTER VII

TRIENNIAL CONCLAVES

Every three years, the National organization of Templars, now known as the Grand Encampment, holds a nation-wide conclave. Only those who have served as Grand Commander of a Grand Commandery, or the four principal officers of a Grand Commandery are eligible to vote in the conclave. However, these conclaves are usually featured by a large parade of the Templar Knights, and these in past years were widely attended by the drill corps from all over the United States.

The first conclave of Templars held in the United States was on June 20-21, 1816, in the City of New York. At that time there were less than 250 Knights in this country. The second conclave was also held in New York City, September 16, 1819. In the beginning these meetings were held every seven years, the third being in New York City in 1826, and this proved to be the beginning of the triennial periods for Templar conclaves.

Early Conclaves were held as follows:

- 1816—New York City
- 1819—New York City
- 1826—New York City
- 1832—Baltimore, Md.
- 1835—Washington, D.C.
- 1838—Boston, Mass.
- 1841—New York City
- 1844—New Haven, Conn.
- 1847—Columbus, Ohio
- 1850—Boston, Mass.
- 1853—Lexington, Ky.
- 1856—Hartford, Conn.
- 1859—Chicago, Ill.
- 1862—New York City
- 1865—Columbus, Ohio

At the Columbus, Ohio, Triennial in 1865, St. Louis presented an invitation, asking for the 1868 Triennial. The invitation was accepted and we are giving several pages to an account of the 1868 Conclave.

Other Triennials were:

- 1868—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1871—Baltimore, Md.
- 1874—New Orleans, La.
- 1877—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1880—Chicago, Ill.
- 1883—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1886—St. Louis, Mo.

So successful had the 1868 Triennial been that the Templars eagerly returned to the metropolis on the Mississippi. A full report of this Triennial has been reserved for complete description.

- 1889—Washington, D.C.
- 1892—Denver, Colo.
- 1895—Boston, Mass.
- 1898—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1901—Louisville, Ky.
- 1904—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1907—Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
- 1910—Chicago, Ill.
- 1913—Denver, Colo.
- 1916—Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1919—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1922—New Orleans, La.
- 1925—Seattle, Wash.
- 1928—Detroit, Mich.
- 1931—Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1934—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1937—Miami, Fla.
- 1940—Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1943—Chicago, Ill.
- 1946—Houston, Texas

GROWTH OF TRIENNIALS

For more than half a century after the formation of the Grand Encampment, little attention was paid to drills, parades and entertainment features of Templary. The rank and file knew little of what took place within the tiled recesses of the Grand Encampment. Most Knights respected the organization as the head of the Order in the United States—at least those who had heard of the organization did.

1847 Triennial: Only J. W. S. Mitchell was present from St. Louis and on this occasion presented the petition for St. Louis Commandery for a Dispensation or Charter. The unusual thing about the

matter was the granting of a Charter without the necessity of working under a Dispensation, and the immediate installation of Mitchell as Commander.

1850 Triennial: There was no representation from St. Louis, probably because of the distance (Boston, Mass.).

1853 Triennial: Joseph Foster and Anthony O'Sullivan were present; Foster as Commander and O'Sullivan with proxy. George H. C. Melody is reported as a visitor, probably attending the General Grand Chapter triennial held at the same time and place.

1856 Triennial: O'Sullivan represented St. Louis No. 1 by proxy.

1859 Triennial: O'Sullivan was present with proxies from the Generalissimo and Captain General. John D. Daggett came in on the fourth day of the session with proxy from the Commander.

1862 Triennial: The war was on, and the meeting place was New York City, which explains the absence of Missouri representation.

1865 Triennial: O'Sullivan was present with proxies from all three officers of St. Louis No. 1; Gouley was also present and served on the Finance Committee. An invitation was presented from St. Louis inviting the Grand Encampment there in 1868.

1868 Triennial: Then came the 1868 conclave to St. Louis, and this marked the beginnings of Templar interest throughout the country. The display put on in St. Louis attracted attention throughout the nation. St. Louis was on display for the first time in its history. A small commandery, without assistance locally, and a Grand Commandery formed only eight years before, entertained the National organization and did a successful job.

This 1868 Conclave deserves special mention because it was St. Louis 'Templary's first effort to advertise itself in a large way, and because of the effects of the Conclave upon Templary itself.

1871 Triennial: The pilgrimage to Baltimore, Maryland, was preceded by an official order from Commander Wm. H. Stone, of St. Louis No. 1, and W. F. Tuttle, Commander of Ivanhoe No. 8, ordering the baggage of all Templars to be at the Masonic Hall, Seventh and Market streets, by September 16, 1871, if they expected it to reach Baltimore in time for the ceremonies. Knights themselves were asked to be at the Asylum on the same date at 4:30 p.m., in fatigue uniform, which included "black coat, black pants, sword, belt, cap and buff gloves." Ladies accompanying Knights were to

assemble in the large hall, where, at five o'clock, they would be given transportation to the station.

Rail lines used were the Vandalia Railroad; headquarters in Baltimore were at Barnum's Hotel. The following orders were deemed important:

"X. Sir Knights of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, will abstain from use of intoxicating liquors on the train from this city to Baltimore and return. Sir John C. Bloomfield, Captain General, will report any violation of this order.

"XI. Sir Knights of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 will not visit any public drinking saloon while equipped with any part of a Knight Templar uniform during their sojourn in Baltimore."

On the evening of the parade in Baltimore, the band, taken along by the two commanderies from St. Louis, played for a "reception and hop" given at Barnum's Hotel, which was largely attended.

Missouri furnished, for this conclave, the two oldest Templars in the United States, Elihu H. Shepard and John D. Daggett—

"Who refused to ride in carriages and walked the entire distance, occupying eight hours. Daggett was knighted in 1818 and Shepard in 1819." (Not true exactly—Ed.)

1874 Triennial: The visit to New Orleans, La., offered many features of entertainment. Transportation over the Iron Mountain Railroad was offered via Mobile, Alabama, at \$20.00; "Sleeping berths \$10.00 extra, or \$5 if two take a berth together."

Headquarters of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was at the St. Charles Hotel. The winning of a drill prize was the outstanding event for St. Louis No. 1: A New Orleans newspaper tells of the competition drill:

"May the Best Win—The Jockey Club Prize for the Best Drilled Commandery—The Awarding of the Testimonial.

"The Louisiana Jockey Club welcomes the Knights Templar in proper and regal style. The procession of the Templars promised of itself to be a grand and interesting sight, but the action of the Jockey Club in offering a valuable testimonial to the best drilled body, will undoubtedly put every commandery on its mettle to display itself to the best advantage, and to make its drill as perfect as possible. Already, spurred on by this proper testimonial, the commanderies are drilling, planning new evolutions and marching tactics to excel their brothers. The gentlemen of the Jockey Club in offering the gift have indeed acted as hosts—have spoken for the people of New Orleans and extended friendly and welcome hands to our visitors, as we all do. To these gentlemen we all feel indebted as having truly and properly represented New Orleans.

"The following rules and regulations have been agreed on by the gentlemen of the Jockey Club committee:

"1. The testimonial will be awarded by a Committee composed of the following gentlemen: Gen. Beauregard
Gen. Emery
Gen. Hood
Col. Floyd Jones
Gen. Gibson

"2. The test for the award will be the general appearance, marching and evolutions of the several commanderies in the line of march of the parade on Friday, 4th December (1874).

"3. The Committee will inspect the Commanderies at three places in the line of march, from Exposition Hall, from the residence of the Grand Commander (Horner) of Louisiana, on Magazine street, and from the Clay statue, Canal street, at the close of the parade.

"4. The testimonial will be presented immediately after the parade at Grunewald Hall.

"St. Louis Commandery No. 1, which arrived early last evening by rail, favored the Picayune (newspaper) doubly, with a call from the officers and a serenade by the band. This band, by the way, is quite celebrated, being that of Frank Boehm, the same which took the premium at Baltimore three years ago, over thirty-six of the best bands in the U.S. Sir John C. Bloomfield is Eminent Commander, and Sir David Goodfellow, Captain General of St. Louis No. 1. All are quartered at the St. Charles Hotel."

Telling of the parade, the newspaper listed in the Fourth Division:

"Grand Commandery of Missouri: T. M. Wannall, P.G.C.; G. W. Belt, P.G.C.; Geo. F. Gouley, P.G.D.; Frank M. Tufts, P.G.D.; Walter S. Payne, P.C.; John Ure, P.G.C.

"Kosch's splendid St. Louis band led the St. Louis Commanderies. St. Louis No. 1 numbered fully 100 men, marching six abreast. All of the men were tall and splendidly developed, and as they marched by with a firm and steady march, they were everywhere greeted with applause, shouts and waving of handkerchiefs. (Note: Ascalon had 60 men; St. Aldemar had 60). * * *

"After some discussion over the relative merits of St. Louis No. 1, 'The Old Guard,' and Louisville No. 1, the judges finally gave their decision in favor of the Missouri Commandery, and awarded them the prize offered by the Louisiana Jockey Club.

"Awarding the Prize: At about 4 o'clock the members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, with their band, friends, etc., marched around to Grunewald Hall. Mr. G. A. Breux, as President of the Louisiana Jockey Club, then tendered them the handsome silver set which they had contended for, and which they had so admirably won by their strategic and military movements and tactics.

"Sir John C. Bloomfield, Eminent Commander of St. Louis No. 1, then designated Sir Knight Cox to reply; which he did in most appropriate language, pledging that his commandery would ever strive to be as forward in all other

matters. After other interchanges of compliments, the meeting broke up. The set won by the St. Louis Commandery is a silver waiting complete—pitchers, goblets, etc., and is both beautiful and costly.”

From St. Louis Commandery No. 1 were listed the following:

Allen, J. H.	Gouley, Geo. F.	Mayo, Wm. H.
Batchelor, C. G.	Gray, D.	Miles, B. F.
Belt, Geo. W.	Griffith, T. J.	Nixon, Geo. H.
Bettis, J. H.	Grist, Benj.	Olney, J. H.
Bissell, A. T.	Hallett, J. M.	Owens, Samuel (PGM)
Bloomfield, J. C.	Hassell, J. F.	Peterson, J. W.
Bocke, J. S.	Hazlett, H. K.	Philips, J. F.
Bosbyshell, Wm.	Hooper, W. W.	Powers, J. H.
Brown, J. H.	Hubbell, Orestus	Prall, W. A.
Cointe, Louis	Jaynes, A. D.	Reister, C. J.
Cross, H. C.	Johns, P. T.	Smith, D. H.
Dean, W. M.	Lachance, J. C.	Southard, R. R.
Durham, D. G.	Lamoreux, Alex.	Stottlemeyer, B. F.
Featherston, Thos.	Leavitt, C. F.	Straszer, Justin
Frost, H. C.	Lee, H. L.	Tufts, F. M.
Gallie, R.	Lant, Geo. W.	Ure, John
Gerhart, P. G.	Leonori, R. U.	Wannall, T. M.
Glenny, John	McBrine, John	Wells, R. J.
Goodfellow, David	McDowell, Allen	Winning, M. G.
Gould, J. F.	McGready, Frank	Winsor, J. W.
(Some are not St. Louis—Ed.)		Wood, W. A.

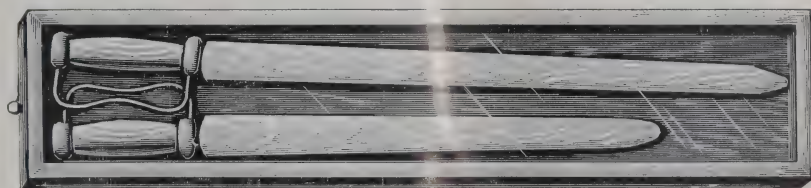
On the return of the Commandery to St. Louis, it was greeted by those Templars who had not made the trip, and a dinner was served in the Masonic Temple as a small appreciation of the honor brought to St. Louis.

1877 Triennial: Cleveland, Ohio, was the scene of the Triennial, which began August 28, 1877. St. Louis was represented by a Templar Battalion made up of Knights from St. Louis No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16 and St. Aldemar No. 18, organized under the direction of John C. Bloomfield, of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. A special train carried the Battalion to Toledo, Ohio, where a steamer awaited to convey them to Put-In-Bay, where devotional exercises were conducted in a beautiful grove near the “Put-In-Bay-Hotel.” The following morning the steamer unloaded the party in Cleveland.

1880 Triennial: This was held on August 17, 1880, in Chicago, Illinois. St. Louis No. 1 was represented by seventy-five Knights and twenty-nine of their ladies. The Knights assembled at the Seventh



The Handsome Silver Set won by the Drill Corps of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, K. T. at 1874 Triennial held in New Orleans, La. The Trophy was presented by the Louisiana Jockey Club for the best drilled Commandery in the parade.



RELICS OF THE PAST

From 1847 to 1863 the Commandery contented itself with the use of wooden swords. Two of these swords are among the historical treasures of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, K. T.



and Market streets hall and, headed by the Knights of Pythias Band of sixteen pieces, marched to the Union Depot at Twelfth and Poplar streets, where they embarked on a special train, routed by way of Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Headquarters were at the Tremont House. Here an unusual thing happened. Orders read that the Commandery was to report for parade at 8:30 a.m. They did so and remained at parade rest until twelve o'clock before the command was given for the lines to move. It took five hours for the parade to pass.

1883 Triennial: This year the Knights turned their faces westward towards San Francisco, California, on the West Coast. The date of the meeting was August 21, 1883. St. Louis did not engage in this pilgrimage, but was represented by Samuel T. McCormick. Many of the Commanderies from the East and South passed through St. Louis on special trains, affording the St. Louis Templars an opportunity to render many courtesies. St. Louis No. 1 Knights reported at the Southern Hotel on August 6th to receive the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, escorted by Mary Commandery of Philadelphia. George C. Betts, of St. Louis No. 1, was honored by selection as Grand Prelate, and St. Louis, Missouri, was selected for the 1886 Triennial.

1886 Triennial: See separate chapter.

1889 Triennial: St. Louis No. 1 secured quarters at Fleishmann's Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D.C., and thereby secured a good vantage point to watch the parade.

1892 Triennial: Missouri was located in the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado, on the occasion of this triennial. It was found impossible for St. Louis Commanderies to go as a body. St. Louis No. 1 appropriated \$253.00 for headquarters and entertainment. Grand Commander at the time was David W. Wallace, father of Mrs. Harry S. Truman, who remained at the headquarters in Denver to greet all who came. The cost to Missouri was \$2,636.53.

1895 Triennial: David W. Wallace was a member of Missouri's Triennial Committee, and as such engaged for the use of our Commanderies the ground floor of Exeter Chambers, one block off Copley Square, Boston, Massachusetts. Wm. H. Mayo was elected Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment; he was a St. Louis No. 1 member.

1898 Triennial: Sunday, October 9, 1898, the Commandery assembled in their asylum at 10 a.m. to begin their pilgrimage to the 27th Triennial Conclave in Pittsburgh, Pa. At noon, they marched to the Union Station where their ladies were waiting. All boarded a special train over the B. & O. S. W. Line. The train left at 1 o'clock and at five o'clock a brief stop was made at Vincennes, Indiana for dinner. A stop was made the following morning at Wheeling, W. Va., where they left their cars, and, marching behind their band, went to the McClure House for breakfast. Pittsburgh, Pa. was reached at 3 o'clock p.m. and here an escort awaited to conduct them to their headquarters (The St. Charles Hotel).

The parade was Tuesday morning, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and their band heading the Seventh Division. A heavy rainfall interfered with the parade. On Wednesday there was an excursion on the Steamboat Admiral Dewey, taking the party up the Monongahela River.

That evening a reception was given by Ascalon, St. Aldemar and St. Louis Commanderies in the Court House. A sightseeing trip occupied their attention on Thursday. A heavy rain dampened the ardor of the Knights who attended the ball that same evening. Friday was devoted to sightseeing until 6:15 p.m. when the party boarded their special train for the return to St. Louis, arriving Saturday evening at 6:30 p.m.

Later Triennials: The increasing expense in sending drill teams across the Continent caused a change in the policy of most Missouri Commanderies. Only in a few instances, where the Triennial was held at some nearby city has any attempt been made to go as a body. In 1925, a special train carried two hundred St. Louis Knights and ladies to the Triennial in Seattle, Washington. St. Louis still retains the memory of the great triennials of 1868 and 1886.

CHAPTER VIII

THE 1868 TRIENNIAL

In October 1868, the total number of Templars in Missouri was 413. In St. Louis there were two Commanderies—St. Louis No. 1 and Ivanhoe No. 8—with a total of 211 members, 108 in St. Louis and 31 in Ivanhoe. Yet this small group of Templars, endowed with Templar enthusiasm, entertained one of the largest gatherings ever held in the City, proving that an organization does not have to be large to be successful.

The 1868 Triennial was the Mother of Triennials. Up to that time, the rank and file did not participate in parades or entertainment; after that time the parades and entertainment features loomed large in the triennial gatherings.

The first intimation we have as to the Triennial appears in an order issued by Grand Commander George Frank Gouley, February 1, 1868, an order sent out to the officers of all Commanderies in Missouri, calling attention to the National Conclave to be held in St. Louis in September of that year. In the Order he named several Knights as members of the Committee on Arrangements, which was to be headed by James F. Aglar, Past Commander of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. In the list of committeemen were: Wm. H. Stone (1); James N. Burnes (2); Lewis F. Weimer (4); James Carr (5); Samuel Hardwick (6); John D. Vincil (7); Thomas M. Wannall (8); John F. Ryland (Lexington U.S.); George W. Belt (Belt U.D.), and Joel J. Morris (Kansas City U.D.).

Railroads made half-fare rates for those attending, and boat lines were no less generous. Among the hotels listed for headquarters of the various States were Southern, Planters House, Barnum's, Everett House, Laclede, Olive Street, St. Nicholas, not one of which is now in existence. General Headquarters was at Freemason's Hall.

Representatives began arriving two days in advance of the date set for the opening of the conclave, September 15, 1868. Elwood Commandery, of Springfield, Illinois, arriving early, was detailed to escort the Grand Master from the Chicago and Alton Railroad Station to his hotel. When Elmwood Commandery arrived they were

received and greeted by St. Louis Commandery No. 1. The order to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, read:

"From the performance of this duty, no member will be excused, except for sickness or absence from the city."

Members, by Order of Commander Wm. H. Stone, were—

"Hereby prohibited, under any circumstances, from entering or approaching any saloon where intoxicating liquors are sold, when dressed in full or fatigue dress, that will exhibit any emblem of the Order (and) * * * any violation of this order will subject the Sir Knight to trial." (There is no evidence of any trial.)

THE ORDER OF PARADE

General Order No. 4, issued September 15, 1868, set forth the order of parade for the escort of the Grand Encampment from the Southern Hotel to Freemason's Hall, the parade moving at 9:30 a.m.:

"St. Louis Commandery No. 1: Formed on East side of Fourth Street, south of Walnut, right resting on Walnut.

"Commanderies of Missouri, except St. Louis No. 1, formed on East side of Fourth Street, north of Walnut, right resting on Walnut."

Other Commanderies, specially listed with places of formation, were. Wisconsin, Illinois (Apollo), Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska.

Officers of the Grand Encampment were provided with carriages. Missouri led the parade down Walnut, to Main, up Main to Washington avenue, up Washington to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Seventeenth, up Seventeenth to Lucas Place, down Lucas Place to Fourteenth, up Fourteenth to Washington, down Washington to Eleventh, down Eleventh to Locust, down Locust to Seventh, down Seventh to the East Entrance of Freemason's Hall, where the lines halted, the Grand Master passing through, after which all Commanderies were dismissed.

In the Missouri official party were:

George Frank Gouley, Grand Commander
Louis F. Weimer, Deputy Grand Commander
James F. Aglar, Grand Generalissimo

AIDES

James C. Bloomfield
Jeremiah Fruin
Erastus Wells

Bloomfield was one of the most active St. Louis Templars; his assistants were prominent in the Civic and business life of St. Louis, Jeremiah Fruin, member of St. Louis No. 1, being a contractor who had grown wealthy in his work as a constructor of street excavations, water works and railroads; he was born in Ireland in 1831. Erastus Wells was probably the better known of the three; he was a member of St. Louis No. 1, a New Yorker by birth, born December 2, 1823; he was a self-made man. Coming to St. Louis in September 1843, he operated the first omnibus line, being the proprietor, driver, fare taker, etc. He was one of those who organized the Missouri Railway Company and started the first street car on Olive street in 1859. Later he became President of the Laclede Gas Light Company and was a large contributor to the construction of the Southern Hotel. He was a member of Congress in 1869 and procured the first monies voted for river improvement; was active in the organization of a Police system and became Mayor of St. Louis and had a very successful administration.

W. H. Stone, Commander of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, was in the lead of the Missouri section of the parade, and it is said:

"This Commandery were fully equipped, black suit, baldrick, sword and belt, gauntlets, chapeau.

"They were led by 'Boehm's Silver Cornet Band'."

In the rear of the line followed, in carriages, the officers of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, U.S.A., it being the custom in those days for both the Grand Encampment and General Grand Chapter to meet in the same city and at the same time. During the triennial, the Grand Chapter of Missouri gave a banquet to the General Grand Chapter, to which were invited the representatives of the Grand Encampment.

On September 16, 1868, there was a boat ride on the Mississippi; the steamers Mississippi, Belle of Alton, and Lady Gay were chartered for the trip; bands played and flags waved. Elaborate signs hung on the boats read:

"Christian Chivalry the Refuge of Women
The Ashlar, the Arch, and the Temple, One and Inseparable
Baldwin, Richard, DeMolay."

The list of names of those present at the Triennial is impressive to one who knows of their Masonic records.

The boats made the trip down the river to historic Jefferson Barracks, where U. S. Troops went through various maneuvers, and where the Templars had a review of their own. Captain Ritter, a member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and an officer at the Barracks, entertained the party at his residence. As a climax to their stay at the Barracks, all assembled around the flag pole, the Stars and Stripes floating over their heads, while the Band rendered the Star Spangled Banner, in which those of both North and South joined.

Only one thing occurred to mar the trip, an accident to the steamer Mississippi, which ran into the sunken Governor Sharkey near the foot of Anna street. The Mississippi headed for the shallow water on the Illinois side, a mile away, the boat moored and her passengers were taken aboard the Lady Gay. The entire party arrived at the St. Louis wharf about 7:00 p.m.

THE PARADE AS SEEN BY NEWSPAPERS

The story of the parade as it appeared to a civilian onlooker is taken from the files of the St. Louis Republican, of September 16, 1868:

"If the Masons desired to stamp their public display with distinctive characteristics, they succeeded. We have seen a good many processions of late, some larger than that of yesterday, but none at all similar to it. We have seen a line of firemen, accompanied by the blare of bands, and while the sight was inspiring and thrilling, its significance, was unmistakable, and appealed to feelings easily understood. So with the majority of public processions their history is in simple language, and we comprehend them at a glance. In that of yesterday, however, there was a certain impressive uniqueness, and it became the more attractive because a shade of system mingled in its meaning. The uniforms were half military, that is, sufficiently so to suggest military ideas and yet there was a something present that gave the pageant an aspect peculiar in itself. It seemed, as it were, a display of civic chivalry, united with something of deeper significance and more earnest in nature. Sneer as some may at secret societies, there is a dignity of antiquity about Masonry that compels respect even from those who merely regard it as a curiosity of human history. Because of this, perhaps, the moving masonic array which passed through the streets yesterday was not only attractive to the eye, but suggestive to the mind. As the Commanderies went by in steady march, with the silken and satin banners swelling on the wind, the eye would catch here and there a golden inscribed Latin motto, speaking some noble and virtuous sentiment or a device curious in itself, and yet suggesting the strange blending of the intellectual and the practical in the pervading spirit of Masonry.

On the swell of the music the mind was half inclined to grow meditative in a surging city street, and seek in the historic past the interpretation of the present. Coming down, however, from the inner meaning to the more external appearance of the procession, we may say that it was really fine and striking. The marching of the Knights was capital, and the long line had that beautiful undulation peculiar to a column of regular soldiery, in motion. The dark coat and pants, white belts and plumed hats, made a grand appearance when a lengthy view of the procession was obtained. Then, too, the spectacle was made 'splendid with swords,' for nearly every Knight carried his bloodless but beautiful Masonic weapon, emblematic of a spiritual rather than a carnal warfare. The bands were remarkably good, and their music accompanied the march most fittingly. The procession was one which looked magnificent in a street vista, but which also would bear a near inspection. The uniforms were elegantly finished and remarkably handsome, and, as to the Masons themselves, we think the remark we heard upon the street so often yesterday expresses a truth: 'A finer looking body of men never marched in procession in St. Louis.' It would seem as if in admission to the Knights Templar attention was paid to physique. The majority of those in line yesterday were men of fine stature and personal appearance. It was, in fact, mainly, a procession of intelligent and cultivated gentlemen, and they carried themselves well.

"Along the route the crowds of spectators were immense, and, in reference to display an appreciation by the public, the Masons can congratulate themselves upon their procession. The line of march terminated at the Masonic Hall, and we will repair thither and ask our readers to accompany us.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION AT THE HALL

"Instinctively the crowd felt the tread of the approaching battalions, and gathered in masses about the magnificent Masonic Temple, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets. Looking northward, about noon, along the far vista of Seventh street, one saw at first only the pavements and the balconies, the windows and the doorways, crowded thick with waiting citizens. By and by the low, resonant roll of drums swept down the crowded ways, swift, jubilant, passionate then the full bursts of harmonious bands and then the plumed chapeaus and the scarfs and regimentals of the marshaling Knights, with swords at a 'carry' came into view. 'They are coming,' was the low, suppressed cry of five thousand voices, and fair faces came to the windows as the bearded ones went back, and fair hands shook out a rain of handkerchiefs. As the foremost riders rode stately along as platoon upon platoon and wave upon wave of marching men debouched into Seventh from Locust, keeping time ever to the music notes—shoulder to shoulder, and ranks dressed to the shadow of a sword blade—it was, indeed, a martial, inspiring sight. The broad street was an undulating tide of uniformed Knights. The balconies were as cases in the hot desert of the densely packed crowd. The doorways were little smiles of eagerness upon the white faces of the massive houses. The windows were beautiful gardens, with matrons for flowers and maidens for butterfly-girls in wings of gauze and gold.

"After the entire line had stretched itself out into Seventh street, the eye could take in at a glance the whole moving and massive panorama. The gathered clouds of the forenoon had wrung from their garments the last drops of moisture, and were white and fleecy. The sun came out royally, crested the waving banners, and glittered upon the gold lace of the elegant uniforms. Five full bands played jubilant tunes; the march went on stately and slow as the tread of grenadiers; and everywhere to be seen were smiles of welcome, recognition, and unspoken yet heartfelt applause.

"As the head of the procession reached the hall it halted, the foremost band taking position further toward Walnut street and deploying upon the cleared pavements between Market and Walnut. Then came the loud cry, 'Attention!' and the Commanderies redressed their ranks, took proper intervals, and waited. At the proper command the left files took a side step to the left, and the right files a side step to the right. These movements left the center of the street clear, with a rank upon the edge of one pavement and rank upon the edge of the other. 'Right face!' and those upon the left turned as one man and dressed their ranks. 'Left face!' and those upon the right made a simultaneous movement, and dressed up soldierly. And now the ranks were in what might be called an open formation, facing inward, with plenty of room for the carriages and defiling battalions to march between. 'Draw swords!' and there came the long, swift rattle of scabbard and blade, and then the glittering line sparkled with steel. Banners, with talismanic mottoes, rested above the waiting Knights and to the grand music of that grand old air, 'Hail to the Chief,' and from the far rear there rode, in an open carriage to the front, the Grand Commander of Missouri and officer of the line, Geo. Frank Gouley. Other distinguished Knights and officers of the Grand Encampment followed, also in carriages, and when they arrived at the Hall the carriages halted long enough for the occupants to dismount, when they passed on beyond the entanglements of the crowd up the broad stairway.

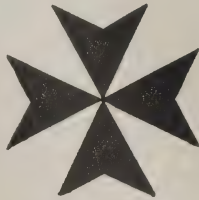
"After the carriages had all passed by, the rear Commanderies closed their ranks again and marched up the hall, two deep, the bands playing unceasingly. As they reached the head of the line, the order came ringingly, 'Present!' and the swords rose in a storm of steel overhead, the plumed chapeaus were lifted, the banners drooped low and gracefully and thus into the arched doorway the defiling Knights marched through.

"The music of 'Hail to the Chief' now closed with a grand flourish, and another wonderful tune came up from the rearward Knights. What magnificent Commandery is that approaching, whose step is perfect, whose uniform is conspicuous, whose band is beyond comparison, and whose ranks are dressed like a lady for a ball? Ah! that is the Apollo No. 1, from Chicago, with the splendid Great Western Light Guard Band at its head. As they defiled by every eye was upon them, and brightened at their perfect drill and discipline. The band played a tune dedicated to the St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and a rare and radiant tune it was, filled with the blows of blithe battle and triumph, and the music of manifold marches and the joys of many a pleasant bivouac upon the plains of Masonry.

"At last all but the St. Louis Commanderies had entered the capacious Hall;

the music ceased at intervals, and finally died away in lingering cadences the crowd dispersed slowly, and with evident reluctance; the Knights began to lay off uniforms, and group themselves upon the streets hurrying waiters passed to and fro, preparing for the grand banquet of the night; the marshals stabled their gallant steeds; the glittering swords were returned to glittering scabbards; and with much happy talk, and from the scene of a splendid triumph, the Knights retired for a little rest from the first half of the day's beautiful pageant.

"After the arrival of the procession at the Hall, the Grand Encampment was opened, and the regular order of business proceeded with, of which it is not our province to make any report, until the proceedings are officially promulgated by the Grand Recorder."



CHAPTER IX

THE 1886 TRIENNIAL

The four hundred Knights, members of Missouri Commanderies during the 1868 Triennial, had grown to 3,000 when the 1886 Triennial was held in the City of St. Louis. The 1868 Triennial had placed Missouri on the map, so far as Templary was concerned, and representatives at the San Francisco Triennial, in 1883, required little persuasion to return for "more of the same."

John R. Parson, Past Grand Commander, was chairman of the 1886 Triennial, ably assisted by others, including Past Grand Commander H. Given Hagey, of St. Louis No. 1. St. Louis Commandery No. 1 opened headquarters with unfavorable weather, as shown by an article appearing in the St. Louis Republican:

"Considering the unpleasant state of weather last evening, the attendance at the reception of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, of Knights Templar was very good. For a considerable time after 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the reception and opening of the headquarters, very few had put in an appearance, and those who had amused themselves with denouncing the clerk of the weather and sympathizing with the Flambeau Club, the program of which was also deranged. Shortly after 9 o'clock, Postlewaite's Band opened the proceedings with some music and several Sir Knights with their ladies promenaded around the hall. The crowd began then to be perceptibly augmented, until there were probably upward of 400 Knights and Ladies ranged along the sides and ends of the hall, and congregated in groups on different parts of the floor. On every hand could be heard exclamations of surprise and delight at the beautiful decorations, and when the paintings were explained, in their allusions, the interest and pleasure became still greater.

"The ladies were, on their arrival, conducted to the waiting room, while the Knights proceeded up the stairs and donned their regalia, after which they descended to the hall."

The newspaper above quoted, gave a full description of the gowns worn by the wives of the Sir Knights. One description we shall quote:

"MRS. JOHN R. PARSONS: Black Chantilly lace over black Turkish satin. The short skirt was surrounded by a flounce of the Chantilly lace twelve inches deep, above which was two narrower ones. The lace was of beautiful design and rich quality. The overdress was a polonaise falling to the edge of the skirt in front and looped high on the right. The left side passed under a cascade extending

from the waist line to hem, and interspersed with loops and ends of picot ribbon. The neck of the lace polonaise was high to the throat over a low-cut lining. The Parisian bonnet was a mixture of crimson moss velvet and black lace, with strings of the latter. A cluster of red roses was placed high on the bonnet and another of similar kind at the waist; pearl ornaments."

Such was the dress of our ladies of yesteryear! Those horse and buggy days!

HEADQUARTERS OF ST. LOUIS NO. 1

St. Louis Commandery No. 1 had its headquarters at the Masonic Temple, then located at Seventh and Market streets. There the Grand Hall, 100 feet long by 50 feet wide had been transformed into an Encampment of Ancient Crusaders:

"The ceiling was painted to represent the sky, studded with stars. On the north side were four historical paintings of the Crusades after Dore, representing the Christian legions preparing to set out for the Holy Land; a representation of castle gates, with warriors on battlements, and an oriental city with its domes, spires, and minarets. On the south and east a Crusader in full armor stands between each window, while the windows are covered with banners and armorial bearings. In the center of the west end is a heroic figure of a knight on a charger with the motto 'In Hoc Signo Vincas.' Tapestry pictures hung on either side of this piece. The base of each of the eight columns in the hall is surmounted by three figures of Knights in complete armor, while above them to the ceiling, the columns are decorated with shields, standards and banners of the Order. This hall is illuminated by electric lights."

COST OF TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

A fund of seventy-five thousand dollars had been raised by the Committee for the entertainment of this Triennial; it by no means represented the complete outlay, for each Commandery had its own expenses; many of the donations were received from business houses, hotels, theaters, and others who would profit by such a gathering. Arches and standards were erected in the streets and the lighting consisted of variegated globes, arranged so closely together as to give an impression of a continuous blaze of light. The total number of gas burners used for this purpose was 32,125, covering a lineal distance of 24,060 feet, and it constituted the greatest display of its time in this country or Europe up to that date. The cost of gas consumed for illumination purposes was \$9,720.00, all of which was donated by the Laclede Gas Company.

THE DECORATIONS

The Conclaves were held in Entertainment Hall of the St. Louis Exposition Building, Thirteenth and Olive streets, on the site of the present Public Library Building. Entertainment Hall was a large hall; the decorations in the East consisted of seven pictures, all painted in oil on artist's canvas and were permanent works of art; they were set in large frames, one picture being 9x13 feet, and the others 5x9 feet. The subjects represented—

Council of Godfrey de Bouillon
 Shipwreck of St. Paul on Malta
 Novice Assumes His Vows
 Council of Princes at Jerusalem
 The Bridge Across the Jordan
 The Court of Darius
 Jews and Rebuilding of the Temple

In addition to these, there were two drop scenes on the stage which bore the Banners of the Order, one with a Knight Templar painted on it, the other a Knight of Malta. On the canvas ceiling was painted a representation of Constantine's Vision of the Cross surrounded by the Templar Motto.

The Banners of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, Ascalon Commandery No. 16, and St. Aldemar Commandery No. 8, representing the four St. Louis Commanderies, and a banner representing each Territory in the Union, all of silk, were draped about the hall. On the last day of the Conclave, the State Banners were presented to each State to take home with them.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK

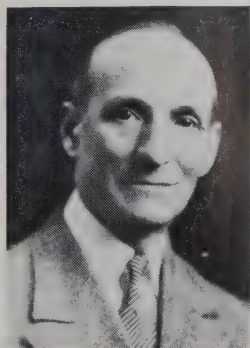
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1886: The St. Louis Commanderies assembled at the Masonic Hall for the purpose of marching to Exposition Hall where Devotional exercises were conducted at 2 p.m. by Rev. George C. Betts, member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment. He was assisted by John D. Vincil, P.G.C. Sir Knight Cornelious, member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, conducted a chorus of 100 voices. Postlewaite's Band played, and Signor Alexandro Liberati, world famed cornetist, took part in the service.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886: St. Louis Commanderies assembled at the Temple for escort duty.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1886: This was the day of the "Grand Parade,"



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BUILDING; SCENE OF 1886 TRIENNIAL



CHARLES F. BLOMBERG
Past Grand Commander



TAYLOR B. WYRICK
Past Grand Commander

OUR HONORED DEAD

The photographs of all Past Grand Commanders, who were members of St. Louis No. 1, K.T. are not available. The two most recent are Charles F. Blomberg, and Taylor B. Wyrick.

and it was truly a Grand Parade! There were 5,000 Knights and ninety-five bands in the parade.

At 4 p.m. was the excursion on the river, and from 8 to 12 o'clock p.m. was the "illumination of the City," an event which created interest in every citizen. At eight o'clock the headquarters of all Commanderies were open for receptions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886: While the features of other days appealing, the actual results of the Wednesday program were far more reaching. It was Charity Day.

For several years, there had been talk of the erection of a Masonic Home for the Masons of Missouri. Up to that time it had been largely —*Talk*. It was decided to make the occasion of the Triennial an opportunity for service. The scene was the Old Fair Grounds, then located at Grand and Natural Bridge Road. An admission fee of 50c was charged, the entire proceeds of which went to the Masonic Home, and which is to this day designated in the Endowment Fund as "Knights Templar Fund."

At ten o'clock there was a military display engaged in by all the drill teams of the country; there were outdoor sports of various types, and at three o'clock there was held what was termed "A Grand National Concert," in which all of the bands gathered for the Conclave, assembled and united as one band, under the direction of F. S. Gilmore, Director of Gilmore's 22nd Regiment Band of New York. Two thousand musicians united under the one leader, one of the greatest demonstrations of its time. There were national airs and popular musical selections. The famous "Anvil Chorus," with an accompaniment of fifty anvils and five cannons, was one of the musical high lights. The "Young America Polka" was played by one hundred cornets in unison and 200 trombones, all accompanied by 1700 instrumentalists. No mention is made of saxophonists!

Then "Hail Columbia," and finally, the "Star Spangled Banner." Virtually, it was a day of thrills, and Templary and the Masonic Home profited to the extent of \$35,114.00.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886: The day was given to reception and entertainment; the Trades Display Association held their annual parade, which was combined with a display of fireworks—and again the Illumination of the City.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886: This was the closing day of the Triennial, and the program included two river excursions, one in the morning, the other in the evening. The evening was devoted to Balls, given by St. Louis Commandery No. 1 at the Masonic Hall, while *Ivanhoe* No. 6 held forth at a similar Ball in Armory Hall.

Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Missouri was at 1113 Olive street, Joseph S. Browne, of St. Joseph, being Grand Commander at the time.

St. Louis Commandery No. 1 had headquarters at the Masonic Temple, as we have seen.

Invahoe Commandery No. 8 was quartered at the Armory Hall, Eighteenth and Pine; Ascalon No. 16 at 919 Olive street, and St. Aldemar No. 18 at 1314 Olive street. These headquarters were kept open the entire week for the reception and entertainment of visiting Knights.

The entertainments and receptions were expensive, but our Fraters of those days were free with their purse. One Commandery of 92 members, alone subscribed \$7,000.00 for entertainment by their Commandery. Other Commanderies raised similar amounts.

At the opening of the Grand Encampment, Mayor David R. Francis extended the welcome of the City; he was not at the time a member of a Commandery, but later he was knighted in Ascalon Commandery and became its Commander, leading the parade of the Missouri section of Templars at the Denver Triennial a few years later.

The excursion boats used on this occasion were the "Chouteau," which made trips up the river, viewing the Bridge and Water Works, and North St. Louis; the "Helena" made trips down the river, viewing Carondelet, the Vulcan Steel Works and South St. Louis. Both steamers carried bands, and trips were made twice daily on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Hotels listed in the official program included: Southern, Lindell, Planters, Laclede, Hurst's, St. James, Barnum's, Rozier, Beers, and Mosier. Theaters were advertised: Grand Opera House, Olympic, Pope's, People's, Standard, Casino, Pickwick.

More than eighty years have passed since St. Louis entertained the Grand Encampment, yet the two entertainments—one in 1868, the other in 1886—will always be listed as the high spots of Templary in Missouri. Times change. The complex age in which we are living is not conducive to interest in parade, except where the parade is a matter of civic pride and interest. Yet we still thrill with pride when we read of the parades of our Templar ancestors, and, in a way, envy them the spirit which led them to exemplify the spirit of the Ancient Crusader.

CHAPTER X

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

Religious observances celebrated by Commanderies of Knights Templar may be listed as Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, Ascension Day and St. John's Day.

Ascension Day has been favored by St. Louis Commandery No. 1 as a day of observance, having been written into the By-Laws of the Commandery:

"Section 3. 'Holy Thursday,' or 'Ascension Day,' being the anniversary of the fulfillment of our Saviour's personal Mission, and the Commencement of the actual pilgrimage of his disciples on earth, it is hereby set apart as a day to be commemorated by this Commandery in some suitable public demonstration.

"Section 4. In order that the annual anniversary of 'Ascension Day' may be properly celebrated, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to set apart the sum of Ten Dollars for each Order of Knight Templar conferred, to be called the 'Anniversary Fund,' on which the Eminent Commander may issue orders for such amount as may be necessary for such celebration, the same to be accounted for by the Treasurer in his annual report: Provided, always, that the Commandery shall have power to add a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars to said fund, out of money not otherwise appropriated."

The records of the Commandery do not show the nature of the observances, other than the appointment of the necessary committees. As early as April 4, 1864, on motion of James F. Aglar, such a Committee was appointed and presumably the first of the Ascension Day programs was carried out.

There is a record of the 1864 observance, for on May 25th of that year, the Commandery convened in their asylum at 2:30 o'clock p.m. to the number of fifty knights in full uniform, and marched to St. George's Church, where they attended divine services conducted by Rev. Dr. Edward F. Berkley. Then, at the invitation of Eminent Commander Aglar, the entire group marched to the Aglar residence, where they partook of what is said to have been a 'bounteous repast.' The Commandery marched back to their asylum and were dismissed.

AN OUTSTANDING EVENT

Most outstanding of any of the celebrations or observances is that of May 10, 1866. Our readers may recall that this was at the

conclusion of a great war in which the North and South had been engaged in bloody conflict. St. Louis was regarded as "North." Memphis, Tennessee, was "South." On April 10, 1865, Thomas M. Wannall offered a motion inviting Cyrene Commandery No. 4 (Memphis, Tenn.) to be the guest of St. Louis No. 1 at an Ascension Day Service. One of the St. Louis fraters, L. L. Barrell, extended an invitation to the Commandery and all invited guests to partake of a dinner given at his residence following the service. The program covered the greater part of two days.

On May 10th, the Knights assembled in their asylum at 7:30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of marching to the wharf and receiving their guests from Memphis, escorting them to the Southern Hotel, then the finest hostelry in St. Louis. At one o'clock in the afternoon, they again assembled in full dress at the Asylum so that they might go as a body to St. George's Church, then at Seventh and Locust streets, there to listen to a sermon by Rev. Dr. White, Prelate of Cyrene Commandery No. 4, of Memphis. Later, they marched to the L. L. Barrell residence for the dinner.

On the way back to the Southern Hotel, the two Commanderies marched past the home of Anthony O'Sullivan, where, at his invitation, they partook "of some refreshments." Following their return to the hotel, they dressed and in the evening visited Morris & Wilson's Minstrels; the evening program was concluded by a late visit to the homes of Eminent Commander Aglar and Wm. H. Stone, where additional entertainment had been provided.

The following morning, members of St. Louis No. 1 reported at the Asylum and escorted the visitors and their wives to various places of interest, after which all returned to the hotel for a dinner. The dinner over, the visitors were conducted to the wharf, where the Steamer Marble City awaited them for the return trip.

When the Memphis Knights boarded their steamer they immediately held a meeting and adopted a series of resolutions expressing their pleasure over the visit, and extending their thanks to all who had a part in the program. One of the resolutions read:

"That the thanks of this Commandery be extended to the proprietors of the Southern Hotel for their indefatigable and studious attention paid to us during our stay, and to H. L. Shaw (now Shaw's Garden) for courtesies and favors shown while visiting his princely mansion and grounds."

And then this:

"That the thanks of this Commandery be communicated to Sir Knights Wm. C. Postal, Superintendent of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company for his noble and generous liberality in conveying our Commandery to and from St. Louis free of charge."

The resolution was signed by H. Lemon, Eminent Commander, and attested by M. J. Wiggin, Recorder.

In view of the feeling which had been engendered between North and South, this visitation was some evidence of the part played by our fraternity in healing the wounds left by the great war.

IN 1867

The usual services were held May 30, 1867, and this time in the First M. E. Church, then located at the corner of Eighth and Washington avenues, of which Rev. Dr. Boyle was minister. The Knights marched from their Asylum at 2 o'clock p.m. to the church by way of a route which took them down Chestnut, Main, Washington, Fourth, Locust, Eighth, to the Church. Rev. John D. Vincil delivered the address, he being at that time the Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery. Guests on this occasion were J. H. Livingston and Thomas Brown of Pennsylvania.

IN 1869

We know of this observance only from a record which says:

"It was ordered that on the evening of Ascension Day, services be held in the Large Hall at 7:30 o'clock, and that Bro. Berkeley be invited to officiate.

IN 1870

Ascension Day, in this year, was observed by the Commandery while in camp at Columbia, Missouri, as will be noted in another chapter.

IN 1871

May 18, 1871, was observed by St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, and Ascalon Commandery No. 16, jointly. There was a public parade in the afternoon and devotional services in the evening.

IN 1872—A PICNIC

Again there was a public parade in the afternoon, and in the evening, in the Asylum, there were devotional services conducted by Sir Knight and Rev. W. E. Githens, with a sermon by Sir Knight and Rev. R. A. Holland, Past Grand Prelate. After these services, the officers of Ascalon Commandery No. 16 were installed.

Also during the year occurred a celebration of St. John's Day, Grand Commander Francis M. Tufts issuing a Dispensation therefor. This event occurred June 24, 1872. It appeared that Sir Knight A. B. M. Thompson, a member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, resided in Webster Groves on a beautiful tract of land suitable for picnic purposes. He extended an invitation to his fraters to observe the day on his grounds. Headed by a band, the members of the Commandery, their wives and children, proceeded to Webster Groves by train, where they spent the day. The grounds were handsomely decorated; a fine dancing platform was provided for those who cared to dance, and for years afterward the affair was the subject of favorable comment.

IN 1873

May 22, 1873, was observed by St. Louis No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16 and St. Aldemar No. 18 Commanderies in a parade which moved from the hall at two o'clock, headed by a band, to St. John's Church, at the northeast corner of Hickory and Dolman streets, where—

"After devotional services of about one and a half hours by Rev. Drs. Ingraham and Holland, the lines were again formed and the column returned to the asylum."

This was probably the first public appearance of St. Aldemar Commandery, which had been newly organized.

That same evening, at eight o'clock, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 reassembled and escorted Ascalon Commandery No. 16 to the "Large Hall, where officers of the latter Commandery were installed by Grand Commander Oren Root, Jr. A "Grand Promenade, Concert and Hop" followed "which was kept up until twelve o'clock."

IN 1874

May 4, 1874, witnessed another parade by St. Louis Commandery

No. 1, this time to the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eleventh and Locust streets, Rev. C. H. Foots delivering an address.

IN 1875

Services were held, but the place and character of the program are not disclosed. There was the usual parade.

IN 1876

A joint celebration was held this year, all four St. Louis Commanderies uniting as a Battalion for the parade on May 25th. St. Louis No. 1 reported with ninety Knights. The parade was headed by Grand Commander John C. Bloomfield and two bands, marching to the Second Presbyterian Church, at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Lucas Place, where devotional services were conducted by Rev. and Sir Knight R. A. Holland, the sermon being delivered by Sir Knight H. M. Rhodus. Quite a musical program featured this observance.

IN 1877

All four commanderies united in a joint service on May 10th, forming at the Masonic Hall under the command of John R. Parson, Grand Captain General, and headed by two bands marched to Trinity Church, at Eleventh and Washington streets, where Rev. George C. Betts, Grand Prelate conducted the services; he was assisted by Rev. and Sir Knight R. A. Holland. The Commanderies returned to their asylum at Seventh and Market streets and were dismissed.

IN 1878

The usual services were held this year; they were attended by all St. Louis Commanderies. The expense was \$100.00, pro-rated among the four commanderies.

IN 1879—MOUNTED KNIGHTS

The year 1879 marked a departure from some of the customary procedure. The Commanderies again united as a battalion, forming at Twelfth and Market streets, and marching to St. George's Church, forming at Twelfth and Market streets, and marching to St. George's Church, Twenty-seventh and Chestnut streets, where Sir Knights

Holland and Gierlow carried out the Templar service. The departure consisted of a group of mounted Templars, who had been provided, at Commandery expense, with a Templar blanket for their saddles and a Templar Cross rosette for the bridle.

IN 1881

A joint committee, representing all four Commanderies, prepared the 1881 observance. Services were at St. George's Episcopal Church, Twenty-seventh and Chestnut streets. Sir Knight John Fulton, Past Grand Prelate, conducted the services.

IN 1882

St. Louis, Ivanhoe and Ascalon Commanderies united in the observance in 1882. No record of place, or line of march.

IN 1883

Fifty-seven Knights of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 met at three o'clock the afternoon of May 3, 1883, and marched to the Church of the Holy Communion, Leffingwell and Washington Avenues, where they met other Commanderies for a service conducted by Sir Knight and Rev. P. G. Robert.

IN 1884

Again there was a joint observance. The place was Centenary Church, Sixteenth and Pine streets, and the date was May 22nd.

IN 1885

The four Commanderies participated in the 1885 service at the Second Baptist Church, Beaumont and Chestnut streets, on May 14th. Eminent Sir and Rev. George C. Betts, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment, U.S.A., was assisted by Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd.

Sir Knight George W. West, who was quite aged and blind, was, on this occasion, placed in a carriage and escorted to the church, where he participated in the services.

IN 1886

June 3, 1886, was observed at Centenary Church, Sixteenth and Pine streets, the Rev. Dr. Tudor delivering the address. Eighty-three members of No. 1 were in the line of march.

IN 1887

All St. Louis Commanderies united in the celebration of Ascension Day, there being five commanderies involved. There was the usual parade and devotional services, of which there is no record.

IN 1888

St. Louis No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, St. Aldemar No. 18, Bernard de Tremelay No. 49, and Baldwin No. 50 united this year into a battalion for parade, and, headed by Postlewaite's Band, marched to St. George's Church, Beaumont and Chestnut streets, where Sir Knight and Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland delivered an address. St. Louis No. 1 formed at Seventh and Market streets, with 103 Knights in line.

IN 1889

There was a united service this year, of which there is no record.

IN 1890

A joint service of Nos. 1, 8, and 18 was held, the commanderies assembling in the Temple, Seventh and Market streets. St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was represented by 63 members, who joined in a battalion and marched, under the direction of Past Grand Commander Robert McCulloch, to the Second Baptist Church, Beaumont and Locust streets, where Rev. John Gierlow and Rev. J. M. Ford, both Templars, conducted the services.

IN 1891

Christ Church, Thirteenth and Locust streets, was the scene of the 1891 observance, May 7th. Lines formed at 1:30 o'clock p.m. George West, mentioned heretofore, was again present—and for the last time, for he died August 8, 1891.

IN 1892

Robert McCulloch, Past Grand Commander, again headed the parade to Trinity Episcopal Church, Channing and Franklin avenues, where, in addition to Sir Knights and Rev. Wm. Bordens and Rev. John Gierlow, the Rev. and Eminent Sir George C. Betts, "formerly of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and late rector of the above mentioned church, but at that time of Louisville, Kentucky," delivered an able address.

IN 1893

Commanderies Nos. 1, 8, 16, 18 and 50 joined for the 1893 observance, held May 11, 1893, in the Second Baptist Church, Beaumont and Locust streets:

"No sermon was delivered on this occasion for the reason that Sir Knight and Rev. J. A. Ford, who had promised to favor us with an address, was unavoidably and unexpectedly prevented from attending the services."

IN 1894

The skies were cloudy and the day unfavorable "and the streets being muddy from the rain which had already fallen, and was then falling" so Knights were unable to attend the services on May 3rd. However, Postlewaite's Band was there and all marched to the Second Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Locust streets, where, at 1:30 p.m. Rev. John D. Vincil and C. S. Sargent conducted services.

IN 1895

Members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 assembled in the Large Hall and, headed by Postlewaite's Band, proceeded to Centenary Church, where a large audience had gathered to hear an address by Rev. Matthews.

IN 1896

May 14, 1896, the Knights assembled at 2:30 p.m. and marched to Christ Church, Thirteenth and Locust streets, where Dean Carroll M. Davis, assisted by Rev. E. K. Smith, and a full church choir, furnished a full program suitable for the occasion.

IN 1897—THE MASONIC HOME

St. Louis Commandery No. 1 deviated from its usual procedure to hold an observance May 27, 1897, at the Masonic Home of Missouri, on Delmar boulevard, west of Union avenue. The service was participated in by St. Louis No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, and Ascalon No. 16. Rev. and Sir Knight W. W. Boyd, of the Second Baptist Church, delivered an address, while the children of the Home sang an anthem.

CHAPTER XI

WHEN ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1 WENT TO CAMP

In former days, a meeting of Knights Templar was called an "Encampment." The word came from Crusade days when Templars actually *encamped*, in tents, and on battlefields.

It was a St. Louis Commandery Frater, George Frank Gouley, who early conceived the idea of holding a conclave in the field—in tents—an Encampment. In his address to the Grand Commandery in October, 1868, he had the following to say:

"STATE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

"I would further suggest to your consideration the propriety of establishing a Grand Encampment at some point in the State, say once a year, at about the latter part of May.

"At this Encampment the Sir Knights could assemble in tents and spend a week in drill and review; would become thoroughly acquainted with each other, and indissolubly cement the bonds of personal friendship.

"To prepare for this, each Commandery should have its own tents and commissary apparatus, and the Commandery nearest to the point, selected from year to year, should choose and prepare the ground for other Commanderies to arrive. I think the subject worthy of practical consideration.

It was in 1869 that James F. Aglar, Grand Commander, and a member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, speaking before the Grand Commandery, referred to the Gouley recommendation of 1868. He approved the idea of going—

"Into a regular Encampment together—subject to the discipline and regulations of a military camp—as I think it necessary for the credit of the Order that we should be familiar with the actual duties of a soldier * * * for in the age of increasing infidelity we know not how soon we may be called upon to wield our swords on the battlefield in defense of the Christian religion.

"I have examined various places in the State suitable for a Camp and can find no more suitable place than Columbia, Missouri, Boone County. The grounds there are excellent, and a large building can be secured, so that after the Sir Knights have received instructions in drill during the daytime, they may assemble at night for the purpose of receiving instructions and showing their proficiency in the work of the Order.

"I would recommend that the various commanderies composing this Grand Commandery, assemble at the camp ground on the morning of Ascension Day next, and remain in camp for the space of six days, the Grand Commander having power to make all necessary arrangements for same."

The committee reporting on Aglar's address said:

"We would urge upon this Grand Commandery to adopt the suggestions of the Grand Commander, and that this Grand Commandery make it obligatory upon all subordinates once a year to go into a regular encampment together, subject to the discipline and regulations of a military camp, and that the time and place for an encampment to be held in 1870 be fixed by this Grand Commandery."

Shortly thereafter an invitation was read in Grand Commandery from Columbia, Mo.:

"At a called meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia, at the 'Exchange National Bank' on September 30, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Trustees of Columbia tender to the Grand Commandery of Missouri, the use of any grounds in or about the City, suitable for a State Encampment of Knights Templar; and would cordially invite that body to fix this point as the place for such Encampment.

J. H. WAUGH, Chairman

F. B. YOUNG, Clerk."

To the above invitation, Oren Root, Jr., former member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, attached the following:

"St. Graal Commandery U.D. extends a most cordial invitation for the State Encampment.

O. ROOT, JR.,
Eminent Commander."

March 5, 1867 (the date was in error—1870), James F. Aglar issued General Order No. 1, addressed to Commanders of all Missouri Commanderies:

"SIR KNIGHT: At the last annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of this State, held in this city (St. Louis) in October last, it was ordered 'that all subordinate commanderies in this jurisdiction shall be required to go into a regular encampment once a year, subject to the discipline and regulations of a regular military camp; and it was ordered that first encampment shall take place at Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, on Ascension Day, May 26, 1870.'

"In accordance with this action of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, I hereby order that you report with your Commandery fully uniformed and equipped, and with rations for six days, at my headquarters in the City of Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, on the above day. It is expected that all Commanderies will exemplify both the work and drill on that occasion. By order of

JAS. F. AGLAR, Grand Commander."

Attest: GEO. FRANK GOULEY, Gr. Recorder.

Camp Gardner was the name given to the Columbia Encampment. By this name, Missouri Templars intended to honor Sir William Sewell Gardner, Grand Master of Knights Templar U.S.A.

The camp was laid off in true military style, with regular streets and a full supply of tents. The encampment, planned for six days, lasted four days and was conducted under the strictest discipline. The parade through the streets of Columbia was participated in by seven commanderies, escorted by cadets from the University of Missouri.

The site of the encampment was on a large tract of land, then some distance from the city, but now occupying the site south of Rollins street, near the present site of the Rothwell Gymnasium.

General Order No. 2 provided that tents would be furnished by the Grand Commandery of Missouri, but each commandery was expected to bring the necessary tables and cooking utensils. Each Knight was asked to provide himself with a pair of blankets, and each group of four men should have a lantern for the tent, a spade and a mallet. The last two items *were not emblematic!*

Full dress uniform was specific for the parade; fatigue dress for ordinary camp life.

St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, of St. Louis, provided the band. The railroad rate from St. Louis to Columbia was given as \$6.45 round trip.

And here is what our St. Louis fraters endured, according to General Order No. 3:

Sunrise	Reveille, signal to arise
7:00 a.m.	Breakfast
8:00 a.m.	Squad and Commandery drill
11:00 a.m.	Private Templar instruction
12:30 p.m.	Dinner
5:30 p.m.	Grand Parade and Inspection
7:00 p.m.	Guard Mounting
7:30 p.m.	Supper
11:00 p.m.	Taps (after which no Sir Knight will be out of his tent unless under order.)

A member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 (J. H. Pottenger) was named as "surgeon for the Grand Commandery of Missouri, during the existence of this encampment, with rank of Eminent Commander."

W. K. Spinney, St. Louis No. 1 member, was appointed Officer of the Day for May 27, 1870. Oren Root, former member of St. Louis No. 1, was Officer of the Day for May 28th.

During the Encampment the Red Cross Order was exemplified at *five o'clock of the morning* of May 29th. The Templar Order was exemplified at seven o'clock of the same morning. Devotional service followed at eleven o'clock, in the City of Columbia, at a church not designated in the order.

The camp broke up after four days, the General Order announcing:

"Tomorrow, May 30th, the reveille will beat at 4 o'clock a.m. to prepare for breaking up camp. Breakfast will be at 4:30 a.m. At 5:00 a.m. the camp equipage and baggage will be loaded on the wagons, and the command will take up its line of march for Columbia, homeward bound."

Is it any wonder that our fraters of 1870 were satisfied with a four day encampment? In reading the proceedings of the Grand Commandery for the following year, our heart beat in accord with the Sir Knight who presented a single line resolution—which, though short—spoke loudly, and was unanimously adopted. It read:

"Resolved, that the resolution ordering an annual camp be repealed."

However, Grand Commander Aglar was impressed with the Encampment, for he said in his address in October of that year:

"I would recommend that the By-Laws be changed to read, instead of holding our regular meeting in St. Louis in October, to hold it in the field, at the same time and place of our annual encampment. * * * I am satisfied that our annual camp of instruction will be of great benefit."

There is no list showing the number present at the encampment, but Grand Commander Aglar's address showed the presence of the following Commanderies:

St. Louis No. 1, St. Louis	Belt No. 9, Platte City
DeMolay No. 3, Lexington	Kansas City No. 10, Kansas City
Excalibar No. 5, Hannibal.	St. Graal No. 12, Columbia
Emmanuel No. 7, Macon	Cyrene No. 13, Louisiana
Ivanhoe No. 8, St. Louis	

The commanderies at Liberty, Weston, St. Joseph, Sedalia and Brookfield were not represented and came in for considerable censure at the hands of the Grand Commander, but the Grand Commandery did not agree with him.

"Rough habit, coarse diet, and severe duty" proved unpopular in the period 1870.

CHAPTER XII

PARADES AND PUBLIC APPEARANCES

The public appearance of a Commandery, usually in parades, is the only opportunity the mass of the public has to judge the Order of the Temple, a Commandery of Knights Templar, or the character of the individual Knight. How essential it should be, therefore, that each member of the Order turn out when occasion demands such public appearance, and to so demean himself that the world at large may increase its estimation of what Templary is.

Gone are the days of the great Templar parades, for times and conditions change. Modernism demands change, and it is hoped that the new uniform, adopted by the Grand Commandery of Missouri at its annual conclave in May 1947, may prove popular because of its comfort, dignified appearance, and ready adaptability to present day requirements.

There are two events which involved public appearance upon which we shall dwell extensively, because they are outstanding occasions for Freemasonry, and for our City. These were the Triennial Conclaves of the Grand Encampment held in St. Louis in 1868 and in 1886. These occasions gave new life and impetus to Christian Masonry and the most prominent men of that day devoted their time and effort in planning and arranging for these eventful meetings.

The first appearance of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 in public, was on the occasion of the dedication of the Masonic Hall at the northeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets, October 18, 1849. We are told that St. Louis Commandery headed the parade—

"The Sir Knights appearing in citizen's clothing and each wearing two sashes, one green and the other black; the Eminent Commander alone wearing a broad brimmed felt hat with a white ostrich plume drawn around the crown of the hat, along and over the band; the officers alone wore swords, the others wearing a little steel poignard about ten inches in length attached to the end of the black sash."

We have described the procession, and its route, elsewhere. One of the members of St. Louis Commandery, Grand Master Ryland, spoke at this dedication.

Then came the Civil War and parades were out for a time. But in November 1863, while the war was still on, Sir Knight Aglar moved that St. Louis Commandery No. 1 have a parade and installation December 24, 1863. Grand Commander Belt issued a dispensation for the Commandery to appear in public on this occasion. At two o'clock on the above date the Fraters met at the Masonic Hall. The procession was formed at The Metropolitan Police Hall on Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, headed by Boem's Silver Band.

Among those known to have been in the parade were:

Thomas M. Wannall, James F. Aglar, William Bosbyshell, George W. Ford, John Glenny, Peter G. Gerhart, Geo. Frank Gouley, Rossington Eilers, D. N. Burgoyne, Thomas E. Garrett, Henry M. Woodward, Hampton Woodruff, A. B. Hensley, William Freeman, C. S. Payne, J. K. Knight, F. J. Sewell, George H. Wharton, A. B. M. Thompson, Ephraim G. Obear, Jeremiah Fruin, Martin Collins, M. C. Espy, James A. H. Lampton, R. T. Edmonson, E. G. Brooks.

The route of this parade was:

Down Chestnut to Second; down Second to Walnut; down Walnut to Main; up Main to Washington avenue; up Washington avenue to Fourth; down Fourth to Walnut; up Walnut to Seventh; up Seventh to Pine; up Pine to Fifteenth; up Fifteenth to Olive; up Olive to Seventeenth; up Seventeenth to Lucas Place; down Lucas Place to Fourteenth; up Fourteenth to Washington; down Washington to Fifth; down Fifth to Chestnut; thence to the hall, where the Commandery disbanded until 7 o'clock p.m., when it again assembled and marched in procession to Barnum's Hotel, at the northeast corner of Second and Walnut streets, and formed in line in the long dining hall, where they were met by Sir Knight Anthony O'Sullivan, who with a great many others were deprived the pleasure of the parade on account of the impassable condition of the streets!

Our only comment about the above would be to state that our fraters of 1863 were gluttons for parades, especially in view of what our reporter says about St. Louis streets.

Anthony O'Sullivan, that veteran Missouri Freemason, installed the officers, after which—

"The Commandery proceeded to the Ladies Ordinary, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared, of which the Sir Knights partook until a late hour, accompanied by appropriate toasts and speeches, after which the assembly broke up in peace and harmony."

ESCORTS GRAND COMMANDERY

The Civil War was still on when the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Missouri met in St. Louis, May 16,

1864, but this did not deter our fraters from acting as an escort. The Commandery assembled at one o'clock on that date, escorting the Grand Commandery through the principal streets of the City, and ended the day by providing a banquet that evening for all Templars.

THE SECOND TEMPLAR BALL

The event known as the "Second Templar Ball" will stand out in the annals of Templary in St. Louis as the greatest event of its kind.

The time was December 28, 1865.

The place was the Southern Hotel, known as the leading hotel of the whole Missouri Valley at that time. It was a great hotel, even half a century ago, for ye writer spent two nights there in 1899.

The committee in charge of arrangements for this event were Thomas M. Wannall, James F. Aglar, George Frank Gouley, Martin Collins, J. R. Parson, and William N. Loker.

Gouley lost his life in a fire which gutted this hotel in 1877.

The Ball was limited in attendance to 200, and the price of a ticket, admitting lady and gentleman, including carriage, was \$15.00; an additional lady necessitated an additional \$5.00. The invitations were, at that time, a work of the lithographer's art, done in color, and containing the list of all committees:

(Front Cover)

2nd Annual Ball and Banquet
of

St. Louis Commandery No. 1
Knights Templar
at the

Southern Hotel, St. Louis

Thursday evening Dec. 28th, A.D. 1865. A.O. 747

* * *

Yourself and Lady are courteously invited

GENERAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Sir T. M. Wannall

Sir J. F. Aglar

Wm. N. Loker

J. P. Parsons

M. Collins

Geo. Frank Gouley

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady including carriage \$15 each, extra Lady \$5 and can be procured only of the above Committee.

Tickets limited to 200.

These invitations were mailed to prominent Templars throughout the United States and brought forth many responses, some of which have been preserved.

The distinguished John W. Simons, of New York, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment, wrote:

"New York, 15 Decem. 1865

"E. Sir Geo. Frank Gouley,
St. Louis, Mo.

"Dear Sir and Bro: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of invitation.
* * * Pressing duties at home and the uncertainty of canal navigation at this season of the year (it was December—Ed.) will debar me from actual participation, but I shall be with you in spirit, and certainly wish that the pleasures of the evening may surpass the fondest anticipations of your committee.

"May I be permitted to offer this sentiment:

"The Order of Knights Templar
May it ever be our pride, as it is our duty
To maintain and perpetuate its National organization in
this Grand Republic.

Courteously Communicated,

JOHN W. SIMONS,

Gr. Treas. G. E., U. S."

There is a letter from Grand Master Hubbard, written on the stationery of the First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, expressing his inability to be present.

The head of Templary in Ohio, Heman Ely, wired: "Regrets attendance at 2d annual ball and banquet."

PARADE, SEVENTH AND MARKET HALL

The erection of the Masonic Temple at Seventh and Market marked a high spot in the history of Freemasonry in St. Louis. The buildings occupied by Masonic bodies up to that time were "halls;" now it was to be a Temple. We have told elsewhere of this hall and its dedication, and so shall here record only the fact that on May 31, 1866, the cornerstone of the Temple was laid by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and, by special request of the Grand Master, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was requested to act as an escort to the Grand Lodge. They gladly accepted. A similar request was received from the Grand Lodge on the occasion of the dedication of the hall on October 14, 1868.

TEMPLAR EVENTS

During the administration of J. C. Bloomfield as Commander, another Ball was held, but little information is available as to its success.

But in 1883, February 21st, a Ball was given during the hours of eight and twelve o'clock. The late Reuben H. Caffall was a member of the Banquet Committee. The quarters of the New Masonic Temple were beautifully decorated with flowers, palms, and emblems of the Order. And to add interest, Postlethwaite's Band furnished delightful music. The invitation said:

"Sir Knights are requested to appear in fatigue uniform, except sword. Take elevator at Market street entrance."

In 1885 the Drill Corps held their first "Dress Drill and Hop." The invitation said:

"Yourself and ladies are cordially invited to attend the first
Dress Drill and Hop

of St. Louis Knight Templar Drill Corps at Masonic Hall,
corner Seventh and Market sts., on Wednesday, November 4,
1885, at 8:30 p.m. Respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE."

(Here follows names of Executive, Reception, Floor and Supper committees, and names of Drill Corps, including such well known names as R. H. Caffall, R. U. Leonori, V. O. Saunders, and others.)

FUNERALS

Our early-day fraters were quick to respond to the demands of illness and death. Members were usually notified by letter whenever a death occurred. The following notice is typical of the period:

"Asylum St. Louis Commandery No. 1
Knights Templar

"Dear Sir Knight: St. Louis, February 15, 1870.

"You are hereby notified to meet at the Asylum, in full dress uniform, to attend the funeral of our late companion, Sir Knight T. A. Packard, on Thursday, February 17th at 1 o'clock."

"H. L. WILSON, Recorder

WM. BOSBYSHELL, E. Commander."

NOTICES OF CONCLAVES

Daily newspapers were not a means of announcing Masonic meetings a half century or more ago. Individual notices had to be sent each member. The one below is a sample:

"St. Louis, Dec. 14, 1885.

"Sir Knight:

"You are courteously invited to attend a Stated Conclave of this Commandery, on Monday evening, December 21st at 7:30 o'clock, when the officers elect for the ensuing Templar year will be installed by Em. Sir P. R. FLITCRAFT.

By order

J. T. McCoy, Recorder."

MASONIC HOME DEDICATION

On June 15, 1889, the Masonic Home of Missouri, only recently acquired, and located on the north side of Delmar avenue, and west of Union avenue, then in the outskirts of the city, was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. By virtue of a dispensation issued by the Grand Commander, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 served as an escort to the Grand Commander, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 served as an escort to the Grand Lodge on this occasion.

At that time, the Home grounds consisted of a tract of fifteen acres of ground on which there was a fine residence of twenty rooms.

MORE CORNERSTONE ESCORTS

The cornerstone of Barnes Medical College, at the corner of Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, was laid by the Grand Lodge of Missouri on February 22, 1896, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 acting as an escort.

This was followed, September 4, 1897, by the laying of the cornerstone of the People's Church, on Eleventh street, between Morgan and Franklin, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 again functioning as an escort to the Grand Lodge.

A civic appearance of much importance was the laying of the cornerstone of the City Hall in St. Louis, in Washington Park between Market, Clark, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. On this occasion all of the St. Louis Commanderies appeared as a Templar Battalion, making an impressive appearance.

CHAPTER XIII

OUR MOST COLORFUL MEMBER

Without doubt, the most colorful character to be a member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was Sir Knight Paris S. Pfouts. He did not receive the Orders in St. Louis Commandery, but in Weston (Mo.) Commandery No. 2, on October 21, 1859. He dimitted from Weston Commandery on the same date and affiliated with the Commandery at St. Joseph (then U.D.), and became its first Senior Warden. In 1860, he participated in the formation of the Grand Commandery of Missouri in St. Louis, serving as Grand Senior Warden in 1861. Dimitting from St. Joseph Commandery, he left the State, and records show that he affiliated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, October 21, 1867, from Virginia City Commandery No. 1 (Mont.); he dimitted from St. Louis Commandery on December 18, 1876.

But we have told our readers that Paris Pfouts was colorful, and here is why. In telling the story we must refer to Judge Lewis L. Callaway's *History of Montana Templary* (1929):

"World famous Alder Gulch has been termed the cradle of Masonry in Montana. And rightly so. For here came into being the first two Lodges, the first Royal Arch Chapter, and the first Commandery. It is true that as early as April 17, 1863, a number of brethren residing at Bannack, under the leadership of N. P. Langford, afterwards Grand Master, had asked for and obtained a dispensation to form a Lodge from the Grand Master of Nebraska; but the Lodge never met, as when the Dispensation arrived, the brothers who applied for it had dispersed to other new found mining camps, principally to Alder Gulch.

"The Grand Master of Nebraska, November 10, 1863, granted a dispensation to certain brethren * * * to open Idaho Lodge No. 10 at Nevada City, Idaho Territory. Its life was brief—it ceased to exist June 23, 1864. * * * A charter was granted to Idaho Lodge No. 10 * * * but it seems to have been issued a year too late; it was never received by the brethren of Idaho Lodge. It is supposed that the coach bearing this life-giving document was captured by the Indians."

Here enters our Knightly friend, Paris S. Pfouts:

"The third attempt to found a Lodge was eminently successful. On December 7, 1863, the Grand Master of Kansas granted a dispensation to Paris S. Pfouts and 'the requisite number of brethren to open a Lodge' at Virginia City. The Grand Lodge of Kansas voted a charter to Virginia City Lodge No. 43, December

20, 1864. Paris S. Pfouts was named Master. * * * The returns of Virginia City Lodge for the first year showed 49 members."

In the meantime, Colorado had given a Charter to Montana Lodge No. 9 at Virginia City. Both Lodges prospered—so much so that it was decided to add another Masonic group—a Royal Arch Chapter. On September 7, 1865, we find a Dispensation being issued for Virginia City Chapter U.D. Paris S. Pfouts was listed among the charter members, having been exalted in St. Joseph (Mo.) Chapter in 1856 and serving for a time as its secretary. It was in St. Joseph Lodge No. 78 that he was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry; he served this Lodge as Master in 1859 and again in 1860.

Associated with Pfouts in the new Chapter was Wilbur F. Sanders, who became Montana's leading citizen. Judge Callaway says of Sanders and his associates:

"Wilbur F. Sanders, peerless orator, the dominant heroic figure of our early days, was the hero of that epochal Ives trial which laid the cornerstone of the Temple of Justice in these mountains. Long years after the resonance of his words in the closing argument against George Ives ceased to vibrate the crystal-line mountain air, the message they carried rang in the ears and stirred the manhood of the sturdy mountaineers who were present on that momentous occasion; aye, and that message, repeated by those who heard it to those who did not hear it, influenced profoundly the succeeding years.

"Sanders was one of the twelve men who formed the Vigilantes in 'Fox's Blue House' in Virginia City, on a night shortly following the execution of Ives.

"Others of the twelve were Paris S. Pfouts, James Williams, J. M. Fox, Charles S. Bagg, Robert Hereford, and Ariel B. Davis. Davis, a charter member of Nevada No. 4, repeatedly told the writer that all of the twelve were Masons, except Williams. * * * Within a week after the Vigilante oath was taken in Fox's Blue House by the 'man from California'—one of the twelve, whose name was lost—more than a thousand and possibly 2500 men had taken the secret oath of the Vigilantes."

Sanders became Grand Master of Masons in Montana, and was the first Senator of the United States elected from Montana.

From the History of Templary in Montana, we learn more about our Frater:

"Paris S. Pfouts came to Virginia City from Denver in September 1863. Mr. Pfouts was cast in the mould of the pioneers. He had been in California in the wild days when the Vigilance Committee, under the presidency of William T. Colman, held sway, and had formed a high opinion of the services rendered by that organization and its leader to the people of California. After that, Mr. Pfouts settled in St. Joseph, Mo., but he was unable to live there and went to

the mining camp at Denver, where he was associated with Samuel Russell, who later was to join him in Montana, as we shall see."

Pfouts arrived in Denver in 1861 and at once began to take part in the Masonic activities in this new but thriving mining settlement. He was still Master of St. Joseph (Mo.) Lodge No. 78. The Master of Denver Lodge had joined the army, for the Civil War was just starting, and Pfouts was asked to assume the East. That fall, the Grand Lodge of Colorado was organized and Pfouts, being invited to participate, did so. One of their first acts was to issue a charter to Denver City Lodge, and by virtue of a Dispensation from the Grand Master, Pfouts was named, or elected, Master. The following day he was elected and installed, producing the then very unusual situation of serving as Master of two lodges in two separate states.

We have noted Pfouts' Royal Arch interest, and so we cannot be surprised when we learn that in 1862, the Royal Arch Masons, then resident in Denver, were granted a Dispensation by the General Grand Chapter of the United States to organize a chapter, Paris S. Pfouts being named the first High Priest, in which position he continued until September 1863, when he left for Montana.

Now we return to our historical sketch:

"During the summer of 1863, news of the great gold discoveries in Montana, then a part of Idaho Territory, reached Denver. Pfouts and Russell agreed that the former should go to Montana with such merchandise as they were able to purchase, while Russell should return temporarily to Missouri, taking Pfouts' family with him. Accordingly they purchased goods sufficient to load five wagons which were started on their way to Alder Gulch. It was agreed that if Pfouts reported favorably, Russell in the following spring, would purchase more goods and join Pfouts in Virginia City. Pfouts was glad to leave Denver. The Civil War was raging, and Denver was a Union camp. Pfouts was a Confederate of the Confederates and undoubtedly did not keep all of his opinions to himself, which culminated in a number of disagreeable situations. * * * When Mr. Pfouts arrived in Virginia City the settlement embraced forty or fifty log cabins, with the addition of tents and brush 'wickiups' with a population of five hundred people which was increasing rapidly."

Pfouts' report of his first day in Virginia City is interesting:

"Early in the day the miners and others began assembling in the streets and drinking houses, and before the sun had attained its meridian, several fights had occurred, in some of which pistols were resorted to. No one was killed that day, but several persons narrowly escaped with their lives. There was no law in force, save such as the miners had adopted in public meetings for their own govern-

ment, and which were changed or annulled as suited the exigencies of a case as it arose."

Pfouts purchased a log cabin with dirt roof in Virginia City, fronting sixteen feet on the Main Street, and having a depth of 32 feet; he paid for it in gold dust—\$1,600.00. Late in November his supplies arrived from Denver and he opened his store.

Never was there a place so vitally in need of a Masonic Lodge as was Virginia City when Pfouts arrived. Henry Plummer's Road Agent Band was in its heyday. Pfouts writes of his experiences during these days:

"It is impossible for me to describe society there as I found it on my arrival. There were very many honest, sober, industrious men to be found in the city and its surroundings, but the greater number were reverse of this. The class known as 'Roughs' far outnumbered all others, both in Nevada and Virginia City. Many of them resided on ranches, but few of them ever exercised their muscles in the mines. They comprised the most depraved and abandoned characters from California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Salt Lake Valley, and not a few from all the Western States. They controlled all elections, and the officers chosen to execute the laws were creatures of their own selection, and not infrequently among the most infamous of their own associations. They openly defied the laws enacted by themselves and openly avowed their determination to settle all differences with the knife and pistol. They affected to believe that cowards only resorted to the law for redress of a grievance. Murders were frequent occurrence, while thieving and highway robberies were perpetrated almost daily, and in truth became so common that they barely attracted attention and remark."

Under the new organization—the Vigilantes—Paris S. Pfouts was elected President, retaining the office until September 1, 1865. No higher pedigree is required in Montana than descent from one of these Vigilantes, for the organization brought Law and Order to a great State then in its infancy.

But to return to Pfouts' partner, Samuel Russell. As agreed, he did join Pfouts in Virginia City, in 1866. The store established by Pfouts handled general supplies. Pfouts returned to Missouri and Russell remained with the store. Pfouts came down by coach from Virginia City to Fort Benton, and down the Missouri river from there to St. Joseph. Later he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he died. Russell, associated with Pfouts, was a Templar, member of the Commandery at St. Joseph. He was Grand High Priest of Missouri in 1866, and on several occasions visited St. Louis Commandery No. 1. He was elected Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Missouri in 1869.

Pfouts and Russell were two of the five members who organized the first commandery of Knights Templar in Montana—at Virginia City, March 1, 1866. Pfouts served as the first recorder. Edward G. Brooke, of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, was one of the group which assisted in organizing the commandery at Helena, Mont., in 1867.

Why have we devoted this space to the story of a man whom none of us today ever knew? One who held no official position in our Grand Commandery? Because only by such a story as this can we picture to our readers the conditions which prevailed in our country more than three-fourths of a century ago. To show how one man, trained under Masonic teachings, can by his life and actions affect a whole State. Paris S. Pfouts, one time member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and the Commander of St. Louis Commandery in 1872, was such a man.

Can we not say that he rendered just as much service to his brethren as any of us who have worn the purple of the fraternity?

We think so!



CHAPTER XIV

UNIFORMS AND PARAPHERNALIA

The first entry in the records of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 dealing with this subject is the record of October 6, 1849, twelve days prior to the dedication of the Masonic Hall at Third and Chestnut streets:

"Sir Knights Wood, Rowe, and Sheppard were appointed a Committee to procure side arms for the use of all the Sir Knights who may desire to join the procession on the 18th inst., for the purpose of dedicating the New Masonic Hall in this City on the corner of Chestnut and Third streets."

Just what our early Fraters meant by the term "side arms" is not to us known in this year 1947, but Benjamin Vancourt, a member at that time, is reported to have made the following statement:

"At the dedication of the New Masonic Temple, on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, October 18, 1849, St. Louis Commandery headed the Masonic procession, the Sir Knights appearing in citizens' clothing, with the addition of a black triangular apron with a green and black sash or baldric. The Eminent Commander, or as he was then styled, the Right Eminent Grand Commander, alone wearing a broad brimmed felt hat with a white ostrich plume drawn around the hat along and over the band. The officers wearing their steel swords, and the Sir Knights wearing a small steel poingard about ten inches long, attached to the end of the black sash, or baldric."

Vancourt is also authority for the statement that the only swords bought at that time were four steel swords for the officers, the Commandery, up to that time, possessing but one steel sword, and the members none.

Two years later, October 6, 1851, there appears in the record this statement:

"The Committee on regalia made an informal report, when upon motion it was ordered that Sir Knight Wood be authorized to purchase fifteen (15) swords for the use of the Encampment and that the Recorder be directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Sir Knight Wood for Fifty (50) Dollars to pay for said swords, and that he be also ordered to purchase a Knight Templar's hat and cap for the inspection of this Encampment."

On August 1, 1853, Sir Knights Rees and Wood were appointed a Committee to ascertain the cost of jewels suitable for the Com-

mandery. Almost a year later we find the passage of the following resolution:

'Resolved, That when this Encampment is in possession of Sixty Dollars (\$60), it be appropriated to purchase a set of Jewels.'

The uniform question then was what it has been in recent years, a problem, if we take the following statement from the record as a picture of their situation:

"(September 13, 1857) A Committee was appointed to devise a suitable uniform for the Sir Knights of St. Louis Commandery."

The Grand Encampment U.S.A. had little to do with the selection of a regulation uniform—and since there was no Grand Commandery in Missouri to do so, it was a Field Day for the Committee which, on February 21, 1859, reported:

"On motion of Sir Knight Davis, the subject of uniforms being brought forward for discussion, a Committee consisting of Sir Knights Daggett, Brua, Levy, Loker, and Davis were appointed to report a suitable head dress to be worn by the Military and Religious Knights of this Commandery."

This Committee was later referred to as the "Hat Committee," and later we read:

"On motion of Sir Knight Wannall, it was resolved that the black felt now in use, furnished with a plume of black ostrich feather, shall form the future uniform dress hat of the members of this Commandery, with the exception of the head dress of the Commander, who will be distinguished from this by a black and white plume."

About this time we find the Commandery purchasing "stars, buckler and swords" for the asylum, a cover for the triangle, and a robe and stole for the Prelate. The bill for the "stars and swords" amounted to \$120.15. The cover amounted to \$7.50. Robe and stole amounted to \$37.00.

The ideas on uniforms were changing. J. F. Aglar was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Uniforms, and sometime later (November 20, 1865) we find a resolution amending the regulations on uniforms to read:

"By striking out the words 'felt hat and feather' and inserting 'chapeau' two black and one white feather."

The uniform as then prescribed was:

"The uniform of the Order of Knights Templar is a black coat, vest, pants, boots, felt hat and feather, a sword and belt, and white cloth sash and black

gauntlets, decorated agreeably to the usages of the Order; and it shall be the duty of each member to provide himself with said uniform as soon as possible."

On December 4, 1865, Thomas E. Garrett arose in the meeting and moved that so much of the rules and regulations as conflicted with the regulations of the Grand Encampment be repealed.

It should be explained that when the Grand Encampment U.S.A. was formed in 1816, there were no regulations concerning the uniform. But at the 14th Triennial Conclave at Chicago, in September 1859, a uniform was adopted.

Grand Master Hubbard, in his address at the 13th Triennial, at Hartford, Conn., said:

"With the exception of the jewels for the principal officers of your Grand Encampment, I am not aware of any statute or rule having been adopted establishing a uniform dress for the members at large, or distinctive jewels of office for all Grand and subordinate officers."

The new dress adopted by the Grand Encampment was this:

"**TEMPLAR'S UNIFORM:** A white surcoat or tunic, made without sleeves, worn over a black coat, and reaching down to the knees; made full and fastened around the waist with a red belt of leather, two inches wide, buckled at the right side, the red Passion Cross four inches high on the left breast."

"**SCARF:** Five inches wide in the whole, of white, bordered with black one inch wide on either side, a strip of Navy lace one-fourth of an inch wide at the inner edge of the black. On the front of the scarf, a metal star of nine points, in allusion to the Founders of the Templar Order, enclosing the Passion Cross, surrounded by the Latin Motto 'In Hoc Signo Vincas,' the Star to be $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, the Scarf to be worn from the right shoulder to the left hip, with the ends extending six inches below the point of intersection."

"**CLOAK:** Of white merino, worn on the left shoulder, so as to leave the sword free, and reaching down to the lower edge of the tunic behind, bordered with black velvet one inch in width, and having on the left breast a Templar Cross of scarlet velvet, six inches in width."

"**GAUNTLETS:** Of buff leather, the flap to extend four inches upward from the wrist, and to have the appropriate cross of red velvet two inches in length."

"**SWORD:** Thirty-four to forty inches in length, inclusive of scabbard, helmet head, cross handle, and metal scabbard.

"**CHAPEAU:** The military chapeau trimmed with black binding and with black or white plumes."

"**DISTINCTIONS:** The Sir Knights will wear white metal whenever metal appears. Commanders and Past Commanders, Grand and Past Grand Officers, gold.

"**SPURS:** Will be of the appropriate colors as above provided."

"**CROSSES:** Special instructions were set out for all officers."

On April 15, 1872, the Commandery took definite action towards the establishment of a distinct St. Louis Commandery jewel in conformity with a general custom which seemed to prevail throughout the country. Sir Knights George H. Nixon and P. Kennedy were the Committee charged with this duty. On May 6, 1872, they reported two designs. The one adopted specified:

"A Maltese Cross, with crossed swords, suspended from a Crown, and a Sword as a Pin."

This Badge today is the distinctive badge of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, to which each member is entitled. Its plainness, simplicity and dignity, are symbolic of those virtues which should be exemplified by each member of the Templar Order.



CHAPTER XV

ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1 AND OFFICIALDOM

The visits of officers of the Grand Commandery of the State are always welcomed by Commanderies of the State. The average Grand Commander visits less than one-third of the Commanderies during his year of office. St. Louis Commandery No. 1, through all its years, has received its full proportion of Grand Commander visitations.

As a rule, the Grand Commander is accompanied by an escort of his associate Grand Officers, and usually a goodly proportion of Past Commanders of other St. Louis Commanderies. These visits are reported to the Grand Commandery in the annual address of the Grand Commander and have considerable historical value.

It is a rare occurrence when the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment makes a visit to a constituent Commandery. Few commanderies are able to record such a visitation, yet, in the Grand Commandery proceedings for the year 1896 (p. 12) we find Grand Commander Leslie Orear reporting:

"It would be improper for me, under ordinary circumstances, to call especial attention to any visits without mentioning all. I may be pardoned, however, for noting the visit to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, stationed at St. Louis, on November 18, 1895, at which time I had the distinguished honor of formally receiving the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Sir Knight Warren LaRue Thomas, who had accepted an invitation to visit that Commandery on the occasion named, and to confer the Order of the Temple upon a postulant. In this office I was ably assisted by several of the Grand Officers and Past Grand Commanders of the Grand Commandery, whose presence added very greatly to the dignity of the occasion."

It is not our intention to record all visitations of Grand Officers, as some Grand Officers, or Past Grand Officers, are to be found at every conclave, but we list here the visitations of Grand Commanders, and others, as recorded in the official proceedings of the Grand Commandery:

GR. COM. CARROLL J. ATKINS: "On the 6th of April, in company with Past Grand Commander John R. Parson, now Grand Treasurer; Em. Sir Wm. H. Mayo, Grand Recorder; Em. Sir John A. Sloan, Grand Sword Bearer; Em. Sir Robert McCulloch, Grand Warder, and Sir George Thorp, Grand Captain of the

Guard, I visited St. Louis Commandery No. 1. Was received at my hotel by a special committee, consisting of Em. Sirs Wm. H. Stone, Wm. Bosbyshell, and Past Grand Commander Thos. M. Wannall, who, with a handsome escort of valiant Knights, under the command of Sir Kennett, Captain General, but all under the command of R. E. Sir Wannall, was conducted to their asylum and received with appropriate honors due my office. Am under obligation to all Grand Officers present and to the officers and members of No. 1, for many courtesies extended. By invitation I conferred the Temple Order." (1880, p. 31)

GR. COM. SOL. E. WAGGONER: "March 21, 1881, I visited St. Louis Commandery No. 1, located at St. Louis, Mo., accompanied by Em. Sirs John A. Sloan, Grand Captain General; John R. Parson, Grand Drill Master, and C. E. Ballard, Grand Standard Bearer. Em. Sir Wm. H. Mayo, Grand Recorder, is the Eminent Commander of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. Their asylum is in the Masonic Building, which, having been built expressly for the purpose, is one of the best in the State. The officers are all well up in the ritual, and they are in splendid financial condition." (1881, p. 18)

GR. COM. WM. J. TERRELL: "On March 5, 1883, with E. Sir F. J. Tygard and E. Sir John A. Sloan, Grand Drill Master and Inspector, and many others, including officers from each of the other commanderies in St. Louis, and several Past Grand Officers, I visited St. Louis Commandery No. 1." (1883, p. 21)

"GR. COM. GIB W. CARSON: "It has been my pleasure to visit St. Louis No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16 and St. Aldemar No. 18, located in St. Louis, on numerous occasions. The most courteous treatment and knightly hospitality has been extended to me on each and every visit. These four commanderies are in most prosperous condition, with an excellent line of officers, who are proficient in the ritual and well versed in the tactics." (1908, p. 24)

GR. COM. MILLARD F. FAULKNER: "On May 19, 1913, I made my last official visit, which was with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, stationed in St. Louis, at their stated conclave. The Grand Officers were received in regular form. The commandery opened in full form by the officers of No. 1. I am informed that this commandery never opens, but with 'full form ceremony,' and the way they did it, I believe it true. The Illustrious Order of the Red Cross was conferred on two companions by the officers. Short talks by Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, and Sir Knights. A lunch was served, and altogether the occasion was very delightful. I was accompanied by E. Sir Blomberg, Grand Senior Warden, E. Sir Herman Mauch, Grand Sword Bearer, E. Sir Bean, Grand Instructor and Inspector, and R. E. Sir Gib W. Carson, Past Grand Commander." (1913, p. 36)

GR. COM. WM. H. GLANCY: "April 20th an official visit was made to St. Louis Commandery No. 1. I was accompanied by E. Sir Ernest Fowkes, Grand Generalissimo, E. Sir Chas. F. Blomberg, Grand Captain General, E. Sir Herman Mauch, Grand Sword Bearer, and R. E. Sir Gib W. Carson. The commandery was opened in full form. There were thirty knights in attendance; thirteen in uniform and five of those visitors. Twelve Past Commanders were in attendance. Work in the Orders of Red Cross, Temple and Malta. A splendid feature of this commandery is that it always opens in full form." (1914, p. 35)

GR. COM. GEO. C. MARQUIS: "Feb. 6, 1928, accompanied by E. Sirs Theo. J. Evers, Grand Standard Bearer; August Kron, Grand Captain of the Guard; Past Grand Commanders Bean, Carson and Blomberg, I attended a conclave of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. The commandery was opened in full form, after which the Order of Malta was conferred in full form by Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8." (1928, p. 35)

GR. COM. TAYLOR B. WYRICK: "June 2, 1930. Made my first official visit to my own Commandery, St. Louis No. 1. Accompanied by E. Sir Theo. J. Evers, Grand Captain General; E. Sir August Kron, Grand Captain of the Guard; R. E. Sirs Gib W. Carson, Charles F. Blomberg, Herman Mauch, and Wm. S. Campbell. Received in due and proper form. A pleasant surprise of the evening was the presentation of a large basket of red roses by my fellow members of Conclave No. 42, Red Cross of Constantine." (1931, p. 23)

"Nov. 17, 1930. Attended inspection St. Louis Commandery No. 1, V. E. Sir Linxwiler, Inspector. Present: E. Sir T. J. Evers, R. E. Sirs Carson and Blomberg." (1931, p. 25)

"Dec. 15, 1930. 'It was my privilege and pleasure to install officers of St. Louis Commandery No. 1.' (1931, p. 26)

"Mar. 2, 1930. 'Again paid an official visit to my own Commandery, St. Louis No. 1. Was escorted by E. Sir T. J. Evers, E. Sir A. Kron, R. E. Sirs Carson, Blomberg, Mauch and Campbell. On this occasion I was presented with a solid gold enameled Maltese Cross by the Commandery, which is much appreciated.' (1931, p. 26)

GR. COM. WM. C. GORDON: "My last official visit was made to a joint conclave of the four commanderies located in St. Louis—St. Louis No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16 and St. Aldemar No. 18, at the Masonic Temple in St. Louis, on the evening of Saturday, May 6, 1933." (1933, p. 25)

GR. COM. THEO. J. EVERS: "April 16, 1934, I visited the oldest commandery in the State, St. Louis No. 1, accompanied by E. Sir John Calhoun, Grand Standard Bearer, and R. E. Sirs Herman Mauch, Wm. S. Campbell and Taylor B. Wyrick. This is one of the commanderies that has suffered severely from dimits and suspensions, but it has an efficient corps of officers and a progressive Commander, and I expect to hear a very good report from it this year." (1934, p. 16)

GR. COM. R. B. STRADER: "March 15, 1937, on this evening I had the privilege of making an official visit to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, one of the three commanderies which formed the Grand Commandery of Missouri. All the honors due my office were extended me in full measure by Sir Knight Wm. E. Wiedmer, the Commander, and his corps of efficient officers. On this visitation I had on my official staff Sir Knights Louis F. Heger, the Grand Sword Bearer, acting as Grand Warder, John W. Calhoun, Grand Captain General, and Sir Knights Campbell and Mauch, Past Grand Commanders. I delivered a talk to this commandery, and after adjournment we were served a delightful lunch in the dining room." (1937, p. 40)

GR. COM. JOHN W. CALHOUN: Visitation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 noted on page 26 of the 1940 proceedings.

GR. COM. MORRIS E. EWING: Visitation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 noted on page 23, 1942 proceedings.

St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was honored by a visit of Washington Commandery No. 33 of Washington, Indiana on June 16, 1941 to which all city Commanderies were invited and especially the Grand Commander of Missouri.

The visitation of these fraters from Indiana on this occasion resulted from a visit to their Commandery on Friday, April 18, 1941, by our Commander Em. Sir Huber, and Em. Sir William A. Mattox, Jr., and Em. Sir Wm. C. Rese, who assisted in the conferring of the Order of the Temple.

Our Commander extended an invitation to Washington Commandery No. 33, to visit St. Louis No. 1 and a formal invitation was extended to be present at this meeting and to assist us in conferring the Order of the Temple.

A total of 76 fraters and their ladies from Washington accepted and were present arriving on the B. & O. at 5:00 P.M. in two special pullmans. They were escorted to the Temple by bus, taxi and private cars where dinner was served at 6:30 P.M. by the Ladies of Ruth Circle of Polar Star Chapter O.E.S. About 150 knights were present and about 75 ladies.

At 8:00 P.M. the Commandery was formally opened in full form, followed by inspection. About 50 members present and 130 visiting knights, total 180, and there were over 100 knights in uniform.

Morris Ewing, Grand Commander of Missouri, was formally received.

Wm. C. Gordon, Past Grand Commander and Gr. Jr. Warden of the Grand Encampment of the U.S.A., Adrian Hamersly, P.G.C. of Indiana and Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, and Ray D. Smiley, P.G.C. of Indiana, were formally presented and received.

Past Grand Commanders John W. Calhoun and Herman Mauch of Missouri were present. The Grand Commandery of Illinois was represented by Andrew M. Uhl, Sr. Grand Warden, and a member of Tancred No. 50 of Belleville, Illinois.

Our present Commander, Ben M. Burroughs, was the Candidate on this occasion and was created a member of the Order of the Temple.

The work was completed at 11:40 P.M. The Knights from Indiana were escorted by two busses and private cars to the Union Station.

GR. COM. LOUIS F. HEGER: "Nov. 16, 1942. I visited St. Louis Commandery No. 1." (1943, p. 23)

GR. COM. JOHN W. CALHOUN: "Dec. 21, 1942. "I installed the officers of St. Louis No. 1." (1943, p. 24)

CHAPTER XVI

OUR HONOR ROLL

The Grand Lodge of Missouri was organized in 1821; the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons in 1846; the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters in 1864; the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in 1860. Now remember, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was organized in 1847; it is one year younger than the Grand Chapter and thirteen years older than the Grand Commandery of Missouri, which it helped to organize.

During our one hundred years, many members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 have been called to official position in the various grand bodies and in all instances have served with dignity and capability. While these honors have come to these fraters individually, yet St. Louis Commandery No. 1 feels that much of the honor has come to the Commandery in their selection.

IN GRAND LODGE

The Mother of Freemasonry is, of course, the Grand Lodge of the State. Here we find that twenty-two members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 have served in official station, eighteen of them as Grand Masters of Craft Masonry. Those eighteen are:

1836-38.....	S. W. B. Carnegy
1839-43.....	Priestly H. McBride
1844-45.....	J. W. S. Mitchell
1847-48.....	Joseph Foster
1849-50.....	John F. Ryland
1859.....	Marcus Boyd
1860.....	Marcus H. McFarland
1863.....	John H. Turner
1864-65.....	John F. Houston
1870-71.....	Thomas E. Garrett
1877.....	Thomas C. Ready
1883.....	Lee A. Hall
1890.....	George E. Walker
1896.....	Dorsey A. Jamison
1904.....	Leroy B. Valliant
1909.....	Wm. A. Hall
	Richard R. Rees (G. M. Kansas)
	J. Worthington Smith (G. M. Virginia)

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER:

1823-25, 1828, 1830-32.....Geo. H. C. Melody
 1836-38.....John D. Daggett
 1844.....Fred L. Billon

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN:

1847.....J. F. L. Jacoby
 1855.....J. W. Chenoweth
 1862.....Wm. N. Loker
 1865.....Martin Collins

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN:

1824-25.....Thornton Grimsley

GRAND SECRETARY:

1825-29.....John D. Daggett
 1830-32, 1845-46.....Fred L. Billon
 1847-48.....J. W. S. Mitchell
 1852-66.....A. O'Sullivan
 1867-76.....Geo. F. Gouley

GRAND TREASURER:

1827-28.....Thornton Grimsley
 1833-41.....Geo. H. C. Melody
 1843.....Fred L. Billon
 1844-48.....John S. Watson.
 1855-63.....John D. Daggett
 1864-77.....Wm. N. Loker

IN GRAND CHAPTER

However it was in the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons that our membership have received the large amount of honors. The records show that twenty-eight of our members have held office in this body.

Of more than ordinary interest is the fact that our first "Grand" Commander of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, was the first Grand High Priest and presided during the first two years of Grand Chapter history. It was on the occasion of his first visit to the General Grand Chapter in Columbus, Ohio, as a representative from Missouri Grand Chapter, that he attended the "General" Grand Encampment and secured favorable consideration for our charter as a Commandery.

Here are the rolls showing those who have served as Grand High Priest:

1846-47.....J. W. S. Mitchell
 1848.....Thomas H. Capers
 1849-50.....John D. Daggett

1851.....	Geo. H. C. Melody
1852.....	John F. Ryland
1853.....	Thornton Grimsley
1854.....	Priestly H. McBride
1856.....	J. W. Chenoweth
1857.....	D. DeHaven
1858-59.....	Marcus Boyd
1860.....	John W. Crane
1862.....	James Carr
1864.....	J. A. H. Lampton
1865.....	Thomas E. Garrett
1867.....	Martin Collins
1868.....	Oren Root, Jr.
1869.....	John F. Houston
1885.....	Lee A. Hall
1888.....	Wm. B. Wilson
1912.....	Louis E. Vogelsong
	J. Worthington Smith (G.H.P. Virginia)

Other stations filled by members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 in the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, include the following:

DEPUTY GRAND HIGH PRIEST:

1851.....	Richard R. Rees
1861.....	James Carr
1863.....	Wm. N. Loker
1874.....	H. M. Rhodus

GRAND KING:

1853.....	A. O'Sullivan
1862.....	Wm. Durden
1870.....	T. M. Wannall

GRAND SCRIBE:

1893.....	W. H. Hofmeister
-----------	------------------

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CAPTAIN:

1852.....	Chas. Levy
-----------	------------

GRAND SECRETARY

1846-48.....	Fred L. Billon
1849.....	George Myers
1854-66.....	A. O'Sullivan
1867-76.....	Geo. F. Gouley
1878-1904.....	Wm. H. Mayo

GRAND TREASURER:

1846.....	John S. Watson
1847-54.....	Joseph Foster
1855-72.....	John D. Daggett
1873-77.....	Wm. N. Loker

IN GRAND COUNCIL

Anthony O'Sullivan was really the father of Cryptic Masonry in Missouri. He had received his degrees in that branch of Freemasonry at the hands of companions in the Grand Council of Illinois and worked for a time as an officer in the first Council established in St. Louis—St. Louis Council No. 10—under Illinois charter. This Council later became Hiram No. 1 at the time of the formation of a Grand Council in Missouri, in which formation O'Sullivan assumed the leading role and became the first Grand Master of Cryptic Masonry in Missouri. He served from 1864 to 1866. Twelve St. Louis Commandery No. 1 fraters have served as Grand Master of the Grand Council of Missouri since its formation in 1864. These are:

1864-66.....	A. O'Sullivan
1867.....	Thomas E. Garrett
1869-70.....	Martin Collins
1871.....	Wm. A. Prall
1882.....	Wm. B. Wilson
1884.....	Wm. H. Dale
1885.....	P. R. Flitcraft
1888.....	H. C. Christopher
1889.....	John J. Pierron
1891.....	Thomas Seal
1895.....	Fred A. Kage
1925.....	Bernal L. Tatman

William H. Mayo, one of our members, served as Grand Recorder from 1878 to 1904.

IN GRAND COMMANDERY

Naturally, we are most interested in our connection with the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Missouri, inasmuch as we are a Templar body. Here again we find St. Louis Commandery No. 1 coming in for splendid recognition. Nine of our members have served as Grand Commander, while others have been recognized by election to the line. Those who have served as Grand Commander are:

1865.....	Thomas M. Wannall
1866-67.....	George F. Gouley
1868-69.....	J. F. Aglar
1870.....	Wm. H. Stone
1872.....	Oren Root, Jr.

1875.....	J. C. Bloomfield
1904.....	Wm. A. Hall
1916.....	Chas. F. Blomberg
1930.....	Taylor B. Wyrick

Other fraters honored by the Grand Commandery are:

DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER:

1860.....	R. M. Henderson
1863.....	B. M. Runyan

GRAND GENERALISSIMO:

1860.....	John W. Crane
1863.....	Wm. N. Loker
1868-69.....	James Carr
1870.....	Wm. H. Stone
1878.....	John B. Maude

GRAND SENIOR WARDEN:

1861.....	Paris S. Pfouts
1864.....	D. N. Burgoyne
1865-66.....	Martin Collins
1869.....	Wm. K. Spinney
1871.....	Wm. Bosbyshell

GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN:

1864.....	John Glenney
1865.....	J. A. H. Lampton
1874-75.....	David Goodfellow

GRAND STANDARD BEARER:

1865-66.....	Hampton Woodruff
--------------	------------------

GRAND SWORD BEARER:

1861.....	Geo. W. Beardslee
-----------	-------------------

GRAND RECORDER:

1863-66.....	A. O'Sullivan
1867.....	A. B. M. Thompson
1868-76.....	Geo. F. Gouley
1877-1905.....	Wm. H. Mayo

GRAND TREASURER:

1862-64.....	John D. Daggett
1865-77.....	Wm. N. Loker
1880-87.....	Wm. P. Mullen

GRAND PRELATE:

1863-64.....	Thomas E. Garrett
1875-80.....	Geo. C. Betts

GRAND CAPTAIN GUARD:

1863-64.....	Antoine Stille
1865-66.....	Thomas Harris

1867.....	Geo. B. Brua
1868-71.....	John Goekie
1876-80.....	George Thorp
1914-23.....	Harry A. Krueger
1945.....	Oscar E. Deichman

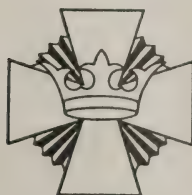
In addition to the above, Roy A. Dickie is now (1947) serving as Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery.

IN SCOTTISH RITE

There have been very few active Sovereign Grand Inspector Generals of the Scottish Rite in Missouri, but three of these are included among the membership of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. They are:

Anthony O'Sullivan (first)
 Martin Collins
 John B. Maude

The above includes a very excellent list of distinguished Freemasons who have served with credit to themselves and to the fraternity in every station which they have been called upon to fill. The proportion is much higher than that in many other bodies and proves conclusive that those who labor in the Chivalric field of Freemasonry are the ones who are doing their bit in all other branches of our fraternity.



CHAPTER XVII

OUR FIRST COMMANDER

The leading spirit in the formation of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was Dr. James W. S. Mitchell. He was the foremost Freemason of his day. In 1844 and 1845 he had served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Missouri; in 1847 and 1848 he was Grand Secretary. He had been active in Capitular Masonry, having been selected to preside over the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Missouri, when it was organized in 1846.

He was an author of note, publishing two volumes on the History of Freemasonry, and one volume on the Common Law of Freemasonry. So when he went to Columbus, Ohio, in 1847, with a petition for a commandery charter he was well and favorably known in advance, and it was no surprise when the Grand Encampment saw fit to grant a charter, and then to do the unprecedented thing of hailing him on the floor of that august body and then and there installing him as "Grand Commander of St. Louis Encampment No. 1."

This distinguished craftsman was born in the State of Kentucky, February 16, 1800; his birth occurred on a flat boat which had drifted down from Fort Pitt in the winter of 1799-1800, and which at the time was moored to the Kentucky shore opposite Six Mile Island, which is six miles above the falls of the Ohio. Biographical sketches and the inscription on his monument record his birth as February 22, 1800, but Mitchell, in writing his own sketch of his life, gives February 16th.

He petitioned for the degrees of Freemasonry in May 1820, and on June 7, 1820, was initiated in the lodge at Port William, Kentucky, although he had not arrived at the generally accepted age of 21. He became infatuated with the beauty of the Masonic symbolism and the solemn mysteries there unfolded; his knowledge of ancient lore and ancient and modern history offered a fine background for a political life. He served several terms in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, and one term in the Senate. In 1826 he affiliated with Hart Lodge No. 61, Nicholasville, Kentucky, and served that Lodge several years as Master.

He rode eighty miles to receive the Masonic lectures from the hands of William Gibbs Hunt, one of Kentucky's best informed Masons. Hunt received his work from Jeremy Cross. When Mitchell came to Missouri, he found the nearest Lodge fifty miles distant, at Palmyra. When he came to the Legislature in Jefferson City he became a constant visitor at Jefferson Lodge. When he removed to Fayette, he joined the Lodge there and in a few days was elected Master. He assisted the Fayette brethren in organizing a chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

On his first attendance at Grand Lodge he was elected Senior Grand Warden (1843). He went with Joseph Foster and S.W.B. Carnegy, as Missouri's representatives, to the famed Baltimore Convention in an effort to secure a standard ritual for Craft degrees. He bitterly attacked the Carnegy report to the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

It was during his administration as Grand Master that the Grand Lodge purchased the Masonic College property.

In 1827, he petitioned Lexington Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, at Lexington, Ky. In 1847, the General Grand Chapter established St. Louis Chapter No. 8, Brother Mitchell serving as High Priest. He was invited to come to Chicago to deliver a Masonic address and informs us in his autobiography of his having received the Orders of Knighthood while in that city (probably Apollo Commandery No. 1):

"After which he was told by Grand Master Walker that he had been elected Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33°, the last degree in Masonry, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and Brother Walker and Brother Barney conferred the degrees upon him. Near the conclusion of the 33°, Brother Mitchell arose and said 'I will not do it,' and then and there denounced the whole system as not only foreign to, but inimical to, Freemasonry; and continuing to believe, he has ever since refused to have anything to do with said degrees."

Continuing his story of his visit to Chicago, he wrote of himself:

"Another occurrence transpired in Chicago which made a lasting impression on Bro. Mitchell's mind (Mitchell always speaks of himself in the third person). When he was introduced into the Encampment, he found a black man acting as Warden. This negro was as retiring and humble in his manner as were the slaves in the South. When an opportunity had presented, he informed Bro. Walker that if he had known a negro was in the Encampment he would never have entered it, and explained that he could find no objection to the negro's conduct; but though he had been free born, he objected to associating with negroes as Masons, because, as a class, they were not esteemed to be respectable citizens, entitled to

be recognized in the society of white gentlemen. Bro. Walker besought Bro. Mitchell not to moot the question in the Encampment; and Bro. Mitchell agreed to oblige him, with the understanding that he sat with the negro under protest; but this occurrence was reported to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and the subject was referred to the Constituent Lodges, who almost unanimously denounced Bro. Walker's conduct, and prohibited all Lodges from receiving negroes."

About 1835, Mitchell began the practice of medicine at Campaign, Illinois; later, he sold out and removed to Clark County, Missouri; he laid out the present town of Alexandria. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1840. In 1842 he was appointed Receiver of Public Monies in the Land Office of Fayette, Missouri. Then he engaged, for a time, in the bagging and rope business.

In May, 1848, the Grand Lodge of Missouri presented Dr. Mitchell with a beautiful gold jewel. In the same year he began the publication of the "Masonic Signet and Mirror," a monthly magazine of forty-eight pages. In 1849, occurred the great fire on the St. Louis wharf, which spread to the district in which Dr. Mitchell's office was located; he lost his entire library and office fixtures and was compelled to suspend publication, his loss being \$20,000.00.

It was through the friendship of Mitchell for Anthony O'Sullivan, that O'Sullivan was persuaded to leave Arrow Rock and come to St. Louis, and accept employment in Mitchell's office. Mitchell left St. Louis in 1853 and for a year published his "Signet" at Montgomery, Alabama; then he removed to Marietta, Georgia, and published it under the name of "Signet and Journal." Again his office burned. He devoted himself to the publication of his History of Freemasonry, the volumes running into six editions during his lifetime.

Mitchell visited St. Louis on two occasions, first in 1860 to see after the sale of his publications, and again in 1867, where he learned that his death had been prematurely reported. He died in Griffin, Georgia, November 4, 1873, leaving a widow and two children.

A biographer, writing of Mitchell, says:

"The character of Dr. Mitchell was said to have been pure, stainless, and irreproachable; he was a gentleman in every sense of the word; charity and hospitality kept him poor in the world's goods, but rich in the esteem of his fellow-men, and richer still in the consciousness of duty performed, distress relieved, and of helpfulness extended to his brethren."

St. Louis Commandery No. 1 may feel proud of their first "Grand" Commander.

CHAPTER XVIII

CHARTER MEMBERS

St. Louis Commandery No. 1 should be proud to record the names of those men whose names were attached to the first Dispensation or Charter under which we have worked these one hundred years.

Biographical sketches have been added as a tribute to those earlier pioneers who blazed the way for Templary in the Great West, and as an incentive to us to emulate their virtues and maintain the standards of Christian Knighthood.

JAMES W. S. MITCHELL

His biographical sketch will be found under the heading "Our First Commander."

JOSEPH FOSTER

When Joseph Foster died, Grand Master Thomas C. Ready, in his address to the Grand Lodge, said:

"Who of all this Grand Lodge did not know, and knowing, love and honor Brother Joseph Foster. For forty years he missed the annual communication of the Grand Lodge but three times.' His venerable form will be missed from these halls. His earnest words of instruction and admonition will be heard no more. He has gone to rest."

Foster was one of the outstanding men in the history of Freemasonry in Missouri. He was born in Matthews County, Virginia, November 20, 1802, and died at the residence of a daughter in St. Louis May 22, 1878. He made his home during the last year of his life with a daughter in Alton, Illinois, but was always insistent upon attending the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He had a premonition of death and insisted on returning to St. Louis that he might die in the city of his adoption.

He was buried in beautiful Bellefontaine Cemetery in the Grand Lodge lot, close beside his friend and brother of many years, Anthony O'Sullivan; Naphtali Lodge No. 25, of which he had been a member, held the post of honor during the funeral ceremonies, and while the body lay in state at the Seventh and Market Masonic Temple.

By occupation he was a builder. In more ways than one was Foster a builder. He came to St. Louis shortly after he had received the degrees in Naval Lodge No. 100, at Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1823. There he received the degrees of chapter and council, and the commandery orders. When he arrived in St. Louis he found but one lodge in existence—St. Louis Lodge No. 20; in 1838 he assisted in the formation of Naphtali Lodge No. 25, of which he remained a member until death.

He held the positions of Master, Treasurer, Lecturer, Wardens in the Lodge, and Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master in the Grand Lodge (1847-1848). He, with Carnegy and Mitchell, attended the Baltimore Convention and is largely responsible for the system of lectures which we have in Missouri.

Upon moving to St. Louis, Foster applied for affiliation in Missouri Chapter No. 1, and was duly elected to membership. He served as High Priest in 1839-40. During the year 1839 he was received into the Order of High Priesthood. He served Grand Chapter in many capacities, including Grand Lecturer and Foreign Correspondent. He was listed as a petitioner for a charter for St. Louis Chapter No. 8.

He was present when the Convention met in 1864 to form a Grand Council R. & S.M., and was elected the first Grand Recorder. He was a member of the first Council in St. Louis, which worked under an Illinois charter. For many years he was thought to have been the first Cryptic Mason, but recent disclosures show that George H. C. Melody antedated him as a Cryptic Mason.

Foster was present at the formation of the Grand Commandery of Missouri in 1860, and attended at least one of the triennials of Grand Encampment.

He was the first Treasurer of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and succeeded J. W. S. Mitchell as Commander in July 1848. He served as such through 1849, and again in 1853. He was Prelate in 1852-51, Junior Warden in 1854-55, and dimitted August 20, 1855. There is no record of further connection with any Missouri Commandery. This is rather unusual for he was very active until the date of his dimission, having attended the 1853 triennial, where he served on an official committee of the Grand Encampment.

His biographer said of him:

"Our departed brother, Joseph Foster, belonged to the old school of honest men, and he left a sweet memory of noble impulses and good deeds."

What better monument could any man leave?

FREDERICK L. BILLON

To the student of Missouri history, the name of Frederick L. Billon is one to conjure with; to him Missourians are indebted for what they know of the early history of Missouri and the City of St. Louis. His painstaking efforts have been utilized in Scharf's monumental history of St. Louis.

Billon was the first Standard Bearer of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. We do not know where he received the Orders of Knighthood. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in 1830-31-32, 1845-46. He was the first Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, serving through 1847-48-49. His death occurred in St. Louis October 20, 1895.

In his reminiscences, he has recorded the fact that he had no sooner arrived in St. Louis, with his father, than he began to record the history of the community. His mother was French and a refugee from insurgent San Domingo, while his father was Swiss and a watch-maker, though born in Paris.

Billon was born at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1801, and lived in and about the business center of that city for seventeen years. During the War of 1812, when the British took Washington, Billon, then a boy of fourteen, was detailed to work on the fortifications southwest of the city. He left school in 1815 and assisted his father, an importer of Swiss watches and clocks. In 1819, the father, with nine children, set afloat down the Ohio to find a home in the Great West. They left Pennsylvania August 30, 1818, arriving in St. Louis October 28, 1818. They purchased the old stone Labadie home at the northeast corner of Main and Chestnut streets.

In 1819, the first uniformed company of volunteer infantry west of the Mississippi was formed, the St. Louis Guards, and Mr. Billon became a member of this group, receiving, in 1824, a commission from General Wm. H. Ashley. He was present in St. Louis to witness the excitement of the adoption of a State Constitution; he served as City Alderman several terms. His wife, Miss E. L. Generelly, died

February 4, 1865, after thirty-six years of married life. On the advice of his physician, Dr. William Carr, a fellow-Mason, he made a trip to Santa Fe, Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains for his health in the year 1834. In 1851 and 1852, he was nominated by the Mayor of St. Louis for City Comptroller. In 1853, he was appointed the first auditor and general bookkeeper for the Missouri Pacific Railroad; then he became Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, resigning in 1863, after eleven years service.

In Masonry, Billon was initiated in Missouri Lodge No. 1, August 1823; passed in November and raised December 10, 1823. He was Senior Warden of the Lodge in 1826 and 1827, and Master in 1828. Records show that he was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge in 1843, Deputy Grand Master in 1829 and 1844, Grand Senior Deacon 1825, 1826, 1827, and Grand Pursuivant in 1828. He asked Grand Lodge, in 1842, for the restoration of the charter of Missouri Lodge No. 1, and his last recorded connection with Grand Lodge activities was when he served as a pall bearer at the George F. Gouley funeral in 1877.

He was equally active in the chapter, having received the Capitular degrees in Missouri Chapter No. 1, between February 16, 1824 and March 20, 1824. He was elected Secretary of his Chapter in 1825. At his death, he was reported as one of the last of those who made up the old Missouri Chapter No. 1.

ELIHU H. SHEPARD

Captain Elihu Hotchkiss Shepard was the first Senior Warden of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. He was born at Halifax, Windham County, Vermont, October 15, 1795, removing with his parents to Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1803, and in 1806 to Jefferson County, New York, where he remained until 1819, when he came westward.

During the War of 1812 he served in the New York State Militia and participated in several engagements. He was a teacher by profession, and came to St. Louis, August 10, 1820, where he began teaching.

He was married August 10, 1823, at Belleville, Illinois, to Miss Mary Thomas, who died June 6, 1864, leaving one child, Mary Melinda, who was twice married, her last husband being Robert

Barclay. Shepard married a second time, December 18, 1866, being then in his seventy-second year; one son was born to this union.

He died in St. Louis, March 19, 1876, at the age of eighty years and his remains were taken to Jefferson County, New York, where they were buried in the family lot beside those of his first wife.

He was Senior Warden of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 in 1850, and Junior Warden in 1851; in 1854 he assumed the station of Recorder.

He received the Masonic degrees in New York, for he came to St. Louis and immediately affiliated with Missouri Chapter No. 1, December 22, 1825. He must have had some experience in Chapter work for he was elected High Priest of Missouri Chapter almost immediately. He dimitted temporarily in 1826, but we find him back again and a member at the reorganization in 1839-40. He received the Order of High Priesthood in Missouri Chapter No. 1, and was present at the organization of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Missouri in 1846.

Shepard was one of the founders of the State Historical Society and was generally regarded as one of the leading men in St. Louis. He must have had a pugnacious disposition for he had secured the enmity of some very prominent individuals. He wrote a volume of reminiscences which are entertaining and historical.

MERRILL DAVIS

Davis is one of those Charter Members about whom we have found little.

He was the first Captain General of St. Louis Commandery No. 1. He dimitted July 29, 1848, after less than a year of membership, which would cause us to infer that he removed to another section of the country.

A. C. NORTH

This is another of the "lost fraters." The record discloses that he signed the petition for the new Commandery in St. Louis in 1847, but his name does not appear thereafter. It was a custom in early days for fraters to sign petitions for new Commanderies, and then dimit before the Commandery could be instituted. It made the Grand Encampment feel that there was much support for the new Commandery.

A. C. MINE

This is another Frater who signed the petition for the Commandery, but about whom there is no further record. The name is not on any Missouri Masonic record that we have examined, leading us to believe that he lived outside this jurisdiction.

GEORGE MYERS

Myers was the first Prelate of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and served in that capacity from 1847 to 1857.

S. W. B. CARNEGIE

One of the finest Masonic characters ever produced in Missouri was Stephen William Barnes Carnegie, the first man to serve as Generalissimo of St. Louis Commandery No. 1.

Carnegie saw Freemasonry during its beginnings; he stayed with the fraternity during those terrible years 1830-40; he was one of the last of the Old Guard to pass from the scene.

In 1874, the Grand High Priest, in his address, said of Carnegie:

"Of our fathers, but two remain to connect us with the past, Companions Carnegie and Foster. Young men, as we venerate them, let us imitate them in their usefulness."

It can be said truly, that no individual served the Grand Lodge of Missouri more faithfully, or for a longer time, than did Carnegie, Grand Master in 1836, 1837 and 1838. He was first recognized by Grand Lodge in his election as Junior Grand Warden in 1834.

He attended the 1886 Triennial of the Grand Encampment in St. Louis fifty years after his first election as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. The Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, said of him at that time:

"Among the visiting knights is the venerable Stephen William Barnes Carnegie, of Canton, Mo., who attracted much attention yesterday wherever seen. He is now ninety-one years old, and it is claimed he is the oldest living Mason in the State of Missouri. It was he who organized the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of Missouri and was the first Grand Commander. He received the most courteous attention from all the Templars and his enjoyment is especially looked after in honor to the years he has so faithfully served the cause of Masonry."

The reporter's enthusiasm caused him to exaggerate several

activities of this venerable frater. The records show that Brother Carnegie was not present at the first meeting at which arrangements were made to organize a Grand Chapter, but a year later he did appear with the proxies of the King and Scribe of Palmyra Chapter No. 2. Nor was he Grand Commander at the organization of the Grand Commandery; the records do not show that he ever held official position in the Grand Commandery line.

He was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, January 29, 1797, where as a youth he attended school, and where as a young man he was elected a member of the County Court, and where he was soon afterward commissioned as Colonel of the 86th Kentucky Regiment of Militia. In March, 1829, he moved to Palmyra, Mo., and in 1835 was elected to the Legislature. He resided a greater part of his life in Canton, Mo., and is recognized as the first member of the Lewis County Bar. He died January 25, 1892, after lingering for five years with a paralytic stroke.

It was as a Freemason that he gave the greatest service. He appeared at Grand Lodge in 1832, representing Palmyra Lodge No. 18. He had received his degrees in St. Andrew Lodge No. 18, Cynthiana, Kentucky, in 1820. He came to Missouri and immediately began Masonic activity. He was one of those who were sent to Baltimore to attend the Convention which was striving to secure ritualistic uniformity. He and Charles W. Moore were authorized to, and did, issue a standard monitor, known as the New Masonic Trestle Board, which went through several editions. He served for some time as Agent for the newly established Masonic College of Missouri.

In the Royal Arch Chapter, we find him affiliating with Palmyra Chapter No. 2, and completing his work by receiving the Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason degrees on January 11, 1837. He served as High Priest in 1838. He dimitted to become a member of the newly forming Monticello Chapter No. 20, November 25, 1853, dimitting from Monticello and affiliating with Canton Chapter No. 88, October 7, 1875.

In October 1846, he, with others, petitioned the Grand Encampment for a Dispensation for a Commandery of Knights Templar in St. Louis. His removal to Canton, Mo., prevented his advancement from the station of Generalissimo to that of Commander. It is generally understood that he received his Cryptic degrees in the body of

the Chapter at Palmyra, and that he was knighted in 1843 while attending the Baltimore Convention.

In 1927, the Grand Lodge of Missouri erected a monument at his grave in Canton, Mo., a belated tribute to a fine character, a good citizen, and a great Freemason.

J. WORTHINGTON SMITH

J. Worthington Smith is said to have been the only charter member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 not to hold an office. This is not his chief distinction, for Smith was in every way thoroughly competent and eligible for the highest office in his Commandery.

The facts are that Smith never resided within any reasonable distance of St. Louis. He was brought to Missouri at the time of the formation of the Masonic College, even while it was located in Marion County, Mo. He made an oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the College when it was located in Lexington, an oration which was published and widely distributed.

He came to Missouri May 14, 1844, and his coming was heralded throughout Northeast Missouri as an incident in the life of the community; a committee was sent to escort him from his boat landing to the new College which he had come to take over. During the years 1844-47 he was President of the College. While at Philadelphia, Marion County, Mo., he became Master of College Lodge No. 70, which had been chartered October 16, 1844.

He had attained considerable distinction in Virginia before he left for Missouri, having been Grand Master for a period of two years, dating from December 13, 1842. He began his ascent in the Grand Lodge of Virginia line by election as Senior Grand Warden in 1839, and Deputy Grand Master in 1840-41. He had been Grand High Priest of Virginia Royal Arch Masonry in 1840.

While engaged in his college work in Missouri, he took time to attend the Convention for the formation of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, and his advice was carefully followed in setting up the new Masonic group.

He returned to Virginia soon after the formation of the Grand Chapter, and this fact was probably known at the time of the formation of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and his name was not considered for an office. He had received his Orders of Knighthood in a

Commandery in the Old Dominion State. His death occurred in 1856.

PRIESTLY H. MCBRIDE

Priestly H. McBride served the Grand Lodge as Grand Master longer than any other individual who held that station. He was Grand Master five years, 1839-43. By profession he was a lawyer, and at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri; earlier in his career he had been appointed Secretary of State (1829).

He was born in Kentucky in 1796, and was reared and educated near the City of Harrodsburg. His full name was Priestly Haggin McBride, his grandfather being John Haggin. During the greater part of his life he was a resident of Paris, Monroe County, Mo., and presided over courts in the Counties of Marion, Lewis, Clark and Monroe.

Bay, in his "Bench and Bar" says of McBride:

"He was an earnest man, of strong convictions, strong prejudices, and strong attachments, jovial in his disposition, and of undoubted personal integrity. His published decisions will be found in Vols. 9-11 inclusive."

We do not know where he acquired his Masonry, probably in Kentucky. We first learn of him in Paris Union Lodge No. 19; he appeared at Grand Lodge in 1938 bearing a proxy from that Lodge. The following year he was elected Grand Master, leading us to believe that he was one who made a deep impression on his associates. At the time of his death he was a member of Twilight Lodge No. 114, Columbia, Mo. Thomas Ready, Past Grand Master, says that McBride's Masonic degrees were received in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, before he came to Missouri.

The Capitular degrees were received in Palmyra Chapter No. 2, in January 1838, but in 1848 we find him a member of Huntsville Chapter No. 13, and in 1851 a member of Columbia Chapter No. 17. He was Grand High Priest in 1854. He was the first initiate in the Order of High Priesthood following its establishment in the State. There are several accounts as to where and when he received the Templar Orders. He was the first Sword Bearer of St. Louis Commandery No. 1.

His death occurred May 21, 1869, and he was buried by his brethren of Twilight Lodge No. 114, Columbia, Mo. A monument erected to his memory stands at the western edge of the City of

Columbia, near that of a former President of the University. His daughter, Ada, was killed in an explosion which destroyed the Masonic Hall in Columbia. Another daughter, Eliza Jane, married Dr. Joseph McCabe of Pettus County, Illinois.

McBride was one of the Curators of the Masonic College, member of the Committee charged with its erection, and was general agent for the College at one time.

A biographical sketch states that he was born in 1800, which disagrees with another statement. His wife was Mary Snell, who resided near Columbia.

SAMUEL A. BOWEN

Samuel A. Bowen was the first Warder of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, being one of the Charter members. There is no record as to where he received the Orders, or with what Masonic bodies he was then connected.

We do know him to have been an active Freemason. He was Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri in 1846. Much of his life was lived in the vicinity of Hannibal, Mo., and he became a Past Master of St. John's Lodge in that city.

He was more active in the Chapter than in any other group. We find him to be one of the petitioners for the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, set up by the General Grand Chapter U.S.A., as Palmyra Chapter No. 2, in 1836. He and John Ralls represented Hannibal Chapter at the organization of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1846.

In Vol. XXI (pp. 189-201) of the Missouri Historical Review we find more about him than in any other volume. He appears to have been a close personal friend of Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), and very probably a Mississippi river pilot. The material we quote is taken from Dr. M. M. Quaife's reprint of Absalom Grimes "Confederate Mail Runner," Yale University Press, 1926:

In the fall of 1850, I (Grimes) went on the steamer 'Uncle Toby' with my father to learn the river as a pilot, and in the spring of 1852 obtained my first license. This was the first year government licenses were required of pilots and captains. I served as pilot between St. Louis and St. Paul from 1852 to 1861. At the latter date I was serving on the steamer 'Sunshine,' of which Captain Willard was owner and master. A pilot's license was issued for the term of one year and on applying for a renewal pilots were required to take an oath to abide by the regulations governing pilots, engineers, mates, and captains, but such a

thing as compelling a man who had been born and reared in the United States to take the oath of allegiance to the government was unknown. In May, 1861, my license expired and I went to the office of the United States Inspector for the purpose of having it renewed. A diminutive, beer-soaked German, who had gained his place through the exercise of political pull, was occupying the responsible position of inspector. To him I stated the purpose of my call. He drew from the drawer of his desk a document headed 'Oath of Allegiance,' and, handing it to me, told me to fill out the blanks. When I had filled out the blanks on the license side he directed me to hold up my hand and take the oath. I inquired the reason for this new departure and he replied in broken English that the 'Secesh' were trying to disrupt the Union and everyone who wanted a license must take the oath. I indignantly told him that I had been born in this country, as were my father and grandfather before me. I had no objection to taking the oath, but when I did it would not be from an alien. I then walked out, followed by Sam Bowen and Samuel L. Clemens, who had entered the office just after I had and had thus overheard my conversation with the inspector.

"Clemens, Bowen, and I lived in and near Hannibal, Mo. We decided to go home and visit our families a few weeks (none of us were married) and by that time the secession disturbance would be settled and we could obtain licenses without taking the oath. We went to Hannibal and while there we three pilots visited the levee every morning when the regular Keokuk packets came up from St. Louis and landed there. On the fourth morning we were sitting on a pile of skids about two hundred yards below the landing. The steamer 'Hannibal City' came up the river and landed about nine o'clock. To our surprise a Federal lieutenant and four privates came off the boat. After a few words with Jerry Yancey (the boat agent) they turned and walked down the levee to where we were sitting. The lieutenant bade us good morning and pulling a document out of his pocket, asked if our names were Grimes, Bowen and Clemens. We assented. He said, 'I have an order from General John B. Grey, commander of the District of St. Louis, to escort you three gentlemen to his headquarters.' We demurred, but upon his statement that he had been ordered to take us to St. Louis and if we went peacefully would treat us like gentlemen, while if we resisted he would be obliged to put us in irons and take us by force, we decided to cause him, and ourselves, no trouble. He and the privates accompanied us to our homes in Hannibal to get our clothing and bid our families farewell. We took the next boat for St. Louis, the steamer 'Harry Johnson.' We were permitted to sleep in the state-rooms with guards at our doors. The boat left Hannibal at six in the afternoon and arrived at St. Louis at seven o'clock the next morning. We remained aboard until ten o'clock, when we were escorted to General Grey's headquarters in the Oak Hall building on the northeast corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue.

"The lieutenant introduced us by name, in turn, to General Grey and handed him the commission which he had read to us in Hannibal. The general dismissed him and his men. When they had gone he turned to us and said: 'Gentlemen, I understand you three men are pilots and were in Hannibal on a vacation. It

seems that the pilots are nearly all Secesh, as they are hard to get hold of. I want to send a lot of boats (carrying soldiers) up to Boonville, on the Missouri river, the latter part of this week.' We told him we were not Missouri river pilots and knew only the Mississippi river. He said 'You could follow another boat up the Missouri river if she had a Missouri pilot on her, could you not?' We had to admit that we could accomplish that. 'That is all that is necessary,' he rejoined. He left the room and we immediately picked up our baggage and went out the side door and downstairs to the street. After a short consultation we decided to go back to Hannibal, where we thought the authorities would not bother us any more. I went to my mother's home in Ralls county, twelve miles west of Hannibal.

"A short time afterwards the war excitement reached old Ralls and one fine morning I learned that a whole brigade of recruits had formed a camp at Nuck Matson's home, two miles west of New London. I had become quite enthusiastic in the Southern cause so I went over to review the troops assembled at Matson's in behalf of the South. I found that the 'brigade' consisted of ten young men, most of whom were my friends. Among them were Charley Mills, Jack Coulter, Tom Lyon, Ed Stephens, Sam Bowen, Sam Clemens (Mark Twain), Asa Fuqua, and a few others. The recruits were undetermined what destructive move they would make first. On the suggestion of someone nearly all of them had their hair cut off as short as possible so as to allow the enemy no advantage in close quarters. Tom Lyon acted as barber, using a pair of sheep-shears. Any hair that escaped cutting was pulled out by the shears. I joined the brigade, and, mounting my empty vinegar keg, which was placed under a shade tree, and had my hair sheared.

"Neighboring farmers who were in sympathy with the South provided horses for those who had none. After much deliberation and discussion of plans we decided to move our camp westward, as we heard that some of the Union army would be in Hannibal shortly and we were liable to be captured at any moment by them. We wanted time to organize and drill before their arrival. No two soldiers wore the same equipment. It would be useless for me to try to describe the appearance of that brigade when mounted. Nothing was uniform except that we all rode astride. I will mention especially but one 'war horse,' the one that had been presented to Mark Twain. He was a little yellow mule, as frisky as a jack-rabbit. He had long, erect ears, was about four feet high, and carried his tail sticking straight out on a dead level with his back. He looked as if he had been mounted on the vinegar keg, and Lyon, the company barber, had used the sheep-shears on the wrong end, for his tail was shaved as with a razor to within six inches of the end—which resembled a painter's only tool. He was promptly christened 'Paint Brush' by his master. On this little mule were located Mark Twain, one valise, one carpetsack, one pair of grey blankets, one home-made quilt, one frying pan, one old-fashioned Kentucky squirrel rifle, twenty yards of seagrass rope, and one umbrella. The donor of the mule was Harvey Glasscock.

"We proceeded west until we reached the home of Colonel Bill Splawn, where we had supper and remained over night. Next day the brigade went over to Colonel John Ralls' (Grand Master) home. He gave us a lecture on the importance

of our mission, etc., and after his statement that he was duly authorized by Governor Jackson to enroll recruits for the Southern army, we were all sworn in. Then for the first time we realized that someone was going to get into trouble. That afternoon we rode northwest about five miles to Goodwin's mill, which was, I think, located on a branch of Salt River. There we found another squad of men who had organized a company and called themselves the Salt River Tigers. Their appearance would have filled the enemy with terror and caused a stampede equal to that of Bull Run. A blacksmith had completed their equipment by providing each man with a huge saber, or knife, made from scythes, sickle bars, long files, and goodness knows what else. Among the Tigers were some musicians, the Martin brothers and two others, and they were the orchestra. When we visited their camp and watched the Tigers drawn up in line, answer roll call, etc., it occurred to us that we should have someone to take command, give orders, plan a campaign, and instruct us in military drills, so we decided to elect officers. The nominations for captain were William Ely and Asa Glascock, the former being elected. Then Glascock was unanimously elected first lieutenant. Sam Bowen nominated Mark Twain for second lieutenant and he was promptly elected. Sam Bowen was made sergeant and Tom Lyon orderly sergeant. After all the officers had been elected we had three or four men to serve as privates. We called upon Mark Twain for a speech. After some hesitation, because of such a large audience (the Tigers were present) he mounted a log, blushing and said: 'You would scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the—this log. Well, boys, I thank you for electing me your lieutenant. I will try to do my duty and the square thing by you, but I cannot make a speech.' Captain Ely then commanded us to meet next morning in a certain prairie for drill, as there were no fields in the neighborhood large enough—although some contained sixty or more acres. We dispersed, going in different directions to farmhouses for supper and lodging. I went with some others to Mr. Washington Clayton's home. Next morning before going to the prairie for drill we assembled at the home of Colonel John Ralls.

"When I left New London, Colonel Henceford Brown gave me an old sword and belt that he had worn in the Mexican War and his father had used in the War of 1812. While at Colonel Ralls' I concluded our second lieutenant should have a sword. He was a pilot on the lower Mississippi river and I was an upper Mississippi pilot. We had been friends long before we went into the Southern army. I requested Colonel Ralls to make the presentation speech, which he did, and Mark Twain responded. We then rode to the prairie, drew up in line and waited for Captain Ely to report—which he never did from that day to this. Lieutenant Glascock finally assumed command of the Ralls County Rangers, as we had named our company. We made camp in a secluded spot on Salt River, somewhere in the edge of Monroe county, close to an old farmhouse. After we had camped there about two days we were joined by Burr McPherson of Hannibal, who acted as commander and drill master.

"We had no tents, so we cut sticks and stuck them into the ground and spread some of our blankets and quilts over them. As for food, the most important

part of the expedition, we had very little of any kind. The boys went foraging and brought in corn meal, fat side-meat and some sorghum. This constituted our bill of fare during the entire two weeks we remained there. It rained all the time we were there. Salt River was bankfull ready to overflow. Near our camp was located a long barn belonging to the farmhouse. We used the barn as headquarters. There was a room across each end and a gangway between the rooms which was about fifteen feet wide and covered with a clapboard roof. In this gangway we did our cooking, as it was too wet outside to have a fire. Along each side of the gangway was a large trough in which we fed our horses and at night Clemens and I slept in it.

"Someone brought us the news that the Yankee army was coming out of Hannibal in full force—that it would leave the railroad at Monroe City and march straight to our camp. This report created much excitement and we decided to put out a picket guard. Sam Bowen, Ed Stephens, and myself were selected as the most reliable men for pickets, as we had been pilots and could keep awake better than the others. Mark Twain was placed in charge of the picket guards and we started after dark for our post two miles north of camp, at the mouth of a lane leading to Monroe City. Opposite the mouth of the lane were some trees and bushes, to which we tied our horses. We shook some dimes in a hat to see who would stand first, second, and third watch, as we deemed it unnecessary for all of us to remain awake all night.

"Bowen stood at the mouth of the lane from eight to eleven o'clock, when I took his place to remain until three o'clock. At one o'clock I heard the enemy coming and I roused the other two soldiers. Lieutenant Clemens mounted 'Paint Brush' and held our horses' bridles, while we went to the mouth of the lane to observe the movements of the enemy. I stood in front and thus commanded the best view. Presently I saw them rise over the top of the hill and swerve from left to right. I raised my double-barreled shotgun and fired both barrels into their ranks. Without remaining to see how many were killed we turned and ran for our horses. To our horror we saw our lieutenant more than a hundred yards off and still going. We called to him to halt, and finally Bowen leveled his shotgun and yelled, 'Damn you, Sam, if you don't stop I'll let her go!' Clemens halted and when we caught up with him (Bowen still swearing) he said, 'Paint Brush' got so excited I could not hold him.' We mounted and rode away at full speed for our camp leaving one lieutenant and 'Paint Brush' far in the rear. The last we heard of him he was saying, 'Damn you, you want the Yanks to capture me!'

"After a meager breakfast I requested Sergeant Bowen to go with me to the mouth of the lane to see if the enemy had removed their dead. Upon arrival there I cautiously approached the fence corner and viewed the field of battle. I said, 'Sam, I want to tell you something, but you must swear that you will never reveal a word of it to any living soul as long as you and I both live.' He said he would swear and crossed his heart. 'Do you see those tall mullein stalks on the side of that hill? Well, last night the wind probably caused them to wave and I would have sworn they were Federals on horseback.' 'Well, you damned fool, you played hell, didn't you?' was his only remark, but en route to camp we were

jovial and joked about the lieutenant and 'Paint Brush.' The very first thing Bowen did when we reached camp was to tell the whole story and I was frequently reminded of those mullein stalks for many days.

"After our demobilization at Matson's, Sam Bowen, our sergeant, was arrested by Federals and confined in the stockade at Hannibal where he learned the trade of wood-sawing. His two bosses stood one on each side of him and every time he looked up to see if they were on hand he looked into the barrel of a musket with a soldier at the far end. He said that was the only thing that induced him to learn the trade. After he graduated as a wood-sawyer he went back to St. Louis, took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, and went back to piloting again. After I became the Confederate mail-carrier, Sam Bowen and his sister, Miss Amanda Bowen, were untiring in their efforts to aid the Southern cause. He was pilot on the steamer 'G. W. Graham,' a regular packet in the St. Louis and Memphis trade. His brother, Bert Bowen, was captain of the 'Graham.' He was of untold assistance to the South in carrying the mail for the Rebel army between St. Louis and Memphis. After the war he was pilot on the 'Von Phul' and invited me and my bride to take a trip to New Orleans on her, which we did. We returned to St. Louis the day President Lincoln died.

"Sam Bowen died years afterward of yellow fever, while he was pilot on the 'Molly Moore,' and was buried on the river bank. The bank gradually washed and caved in until his coffin was exposed to the view of passing steamers. I later heard that when this fact was stated to Mark Twain, during one of his trips from New Orleans to St. Louis, he requested the Pilots' Association to have the remains removed to a place of safety and decently interred. The expense was defrayed by Mark Twain."



CHAPTER XIX

PUBLIC APPEARANCES - CORNERSTONES - DISPENSATIONS EXTRACTS FROM GRAND COMMANDERY PROCEEDINGS

There is another chapter referring to Ascension Day services and public appearances at Triennials, but in this chapter mention is made of many other occasions on which the fraters of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 have shown their Templar enthusiasm by attendance on special occasions. Where reference is made to numbers in brackets (1896, p. 18), it refers to proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, the first date being the year of the annual conclave, and the second figure, the page on which the reference occurs.

One of the first references is a letter of Grand Commander John Ure to George Frank Gouley. The cornerstone of the New Merchants Exchange was laid on June 6, 1874, and it is a matter of interest to know that the Commanderies did turn out as requested:

"I have received communication from George H. Nixon who requests in behalf of Sir John C. Bloomfield permission for St. Louis No. 1 to turn out as Escort to Grand Lodge at the laying of cornerstone of New Merchants Exchange. Also he (Nixon) says it has been suggested that the Grand Generalissimo call out all Templars in the city to appear under one banner. Now I think if they do that, they should appear as *A Grand Commandery*."

"A dispensation was issued to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 and Ascalon No. 16, having been specially invited by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois to act as escort on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the new post office at Chicago. I granted dispensations for both these commanderies to visit Chicago at that time." (1874, p. 9)

On June 13, 1889, occurred the dedication of the Masonic Home; all St. Louis Commanderies turned out for the occasion.

In 1891, the cornerstone of the City Hall, Twelfth and Market streets, was laid under Masonic auspices, the Commanderies turning out as escort to Grand Lodge.

"February 18, 1896, dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to act as escort to the Grand Lodge at the laying of the cornerstone of Barnes Medical College at St. Louis on February 22, 1896." (1896, p. 18)

In 1899, July 7, the cornerstone of the Masonic Home was laid by the Grand Lodge, the Commanderies turning out for escort duty.

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to escort the Grand Lodge A.F.& A.M., July 8, 1899, upon the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple, Finney and Grand Avenues." (1900, p. 11)

September 19, 1901, all Commanderies assembled in the Odeon Theater Building at a great memorial meeting, paying tribute to President William McKinley, a Knight Templar, who had been shot while attending the Buffalo Exposition.

"Dispensation was issued to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 6, Ascalon Commandery No. 16, and St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18 to appear in full uniform and escort the Grand Lodge at the laying of the cornerstone of Lafayette Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Louis on September 22, 1900." (1901, p. 16)

A dispensation was issued to St. Louis Commanderies permitting them to act as an escort to the Grand Lodge in laying the cornerstone of the Missouri State Building on the World's Fair Grounds, May 2, 1903.

"On January 26, 1886, a special dispensation was granted to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to appear in public in uniform for the purpose of drill, and in the evening of said day, after drill, to call on Sir Knight George W. West, an old member of said Commandery, now blind, it being the 50th anniversary of his wedding day." (1886, p. 12)

"Asylum St. Louis Commandery No. 1, K.T., St. Louis, Mo., April 20, 1889.

"To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Missouri: Sir Knights—

"Whereas, St. Louis Commandery No. 1, K.T., having secured quarters at Fleishmann's Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, D. C., during the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the U.S., to be held October next,

"Resolved, That this Commandery tender to the Grand Commandery of the State of Missouri, the use of the Parlors, and request the R.E. Grand Commander to establish his Headquarters in them during the said Triennial Conclave.

"Trusting that it may be the pleasure of the Grand Commandery to accept the invitation, I have caused the seal of the said Commandery to be affixed the day and date above mentioned.

WM. H. MAYO, Recorder JOSEPH MOUNTAIN, E. Commander" (1889, p. 16)

"September 2, Accepted the invitation of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 for the Grand Commandery to make its headquarters with them during Triennial week in Washington, D. C." (1890, p. 12)

"On November 2, 1896, Baldwin Commandery No. 50, with a membership of 52, consolidated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, under the name and charter of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, giving the consolidated commandery a membership, April 1st, of 299 members." (1897, p. 26)

"December 15, 1896, dispensation was granted to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to move to new quarters." (1897, p. 16)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to ballot out of time on the petition of Sir Knight B. J. Vancourt for affiliation, he having been knighted in St. Louis Commandery in 1847." (The first Templar knighted in St. Louis No. 1) (1898, p. 11)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to hold special conclave at Seventh and Market streets, December 18, 1897." (1898, p. 11)

"March 13, 1896, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was requested by the Grand Commandery of Indian Territory to conduct the funeral of Rev. Sir Paxon, the Grand Prelate of that Grand Body. I accordingly issued a special dispensation for that Commandery to appear in public and conduct the funeral of the distinguished and beloved Sir Knight as requested, his remains having been forwarded to St. Louis for interment." (1906, p. 18)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to appear in public in full uniform to escort the Grand Lodge at the laying of the cornerstone of new Masonic Temple in South St. Louis." (1907, p. 13)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16 and St. Aldemar No. 18, to act as escort to the M. W. Grand Lodge in laying cornerstone of Tuscan Lodge November 9, 1907." (1907, p. 15)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery, Ivanhoe Commandery, Ascalon Commandery and St. Aldemar Commandery to appear publicly in full Templar uniform on Tuesday, September 24, 1912, to assist the Grand Lodge engaged in the ceremony of dedicating the new hospital on the grounds of the Masonic Home of Missouri." (1913, p. 20)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 for drill and reception to the ladies, on Friday night, May 16, 1913, in Entertainment Hall, adjoining the Asylum in the Masonic Temple." (1913), p. 23)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to appear publicly in full Templar uniform at the Entertainment Hall of the Masonic Temple, Grand and Finney avenues, on Friday, March 27, 1914, for a formal reception and ball proffered Sir Knights and lady friends of the Commandery. (1914, p. 17)

"E. Sir Oscar E. Deichman, Past Commander of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, tendered the service of that Commandery as an escort to the Grand Commander and his staff at Los Angeles, California, during the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment. On motion, carried, the tender was accepted." (1916, p. 132)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ascalon No. 16 and St. Aldemar No. 18 to appear in public in full Templar uniform, November 23, 1916, for the purpose of attending a reception and ball at Trimp's Hall, given by the three Commanderies." (1917, p. 24)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to appear at Trimp's Hall, February 23, 1921, to entertain their ladies and friends and to promote the spirit of Templary." (1921, p. 26)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to appear publicly in full Templar uniform Friday, February 24, 1922, for exhibition drill and the extension of social amenities to the ladies and friends of the Commandery, concluding with a ball to be held in the Entertainment Hall of the Masonic Temple." (1922, p. 25)

May 16, 1914, the Commanderies of St. Louis appeared publicly on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Administration Building of the Masonic Home.

June 24, 1915, the Grand Lodge laid the cornerstone of the State Capitol Building in Jefferson City, and all Commanderies in the State were given dispensation to appear publicly. St. Louis Commanderies were represented in this parade, excursion trains being run to Jefferson City for that occasion.

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16, St. Aldemar No. 18, all stationed in St. Louis, to appear publicly in full Templar uniform on Saturday, May 15, 1915, for the purpose of escort to the Grand Lodge, engaged in the laying of cornerstone of the Westminster Presbyterian Church." (1915, p. 21)

On October 13, 1916, all Commanderies in St. Louis appeared publicly as an escort to the Grand Lodge in dedicating the New Masonic Temple on Lindell boulevard. Admiral R. E. Coontz, of the U. S. Navy, and Governor Samuel Baker were present on this occasion.

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to appear publicly in full Templar uniform, on Saturday, June 26, 1915, for the purpose of escort to the Grand Lodge, engaged in laying the cornerstone of New Lodge Hall for Wellston Lodge No. 612 A.F. & A.M., at Wellston, Mo., suburban to the City of St. Louis." (1916), p. 26)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, St. Aldemar No. 18, Ascalon No. 16, all stationed in St. Louis, to appear publicly in full Knight Templar uniform on Saturday, September 17, 1921, to act as escort for the Grand Lodge engaged in ceremonies connected with the building of a new Masonic Temple on Lindell avenue in the City of St. Louis." (1922, p. 23)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16, St. Aldemar No. 18, to attend and assist the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at Maplewood, Mo., on Saturday, December 13, 1924." (1922, p. 38)

"Dispensation was issued to all Commanderies in Missouri to appear in full Templar uniform on Tuesday, October 21, 1924, for the purpose of assisting the M. W. Grand Lodge in the laying of a cornerstone for the new Masonic Temple in St. Louis." (1925, p. 38)

"Dispensation to Ascalon Commandery No. 16, St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18, to appear in full Templar uniform at Alhambra Grotto for reception and ball in connection with the national convention of the Beauceant on October 8, 1925." (1926, p. 27)

"Dispensation to Commanderies stationed in St. Louis to appear in full Templar uniform to act as escort to the Grand Lodge in laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at Ferguson, Mo., on March 27, 1926." (1926, p. 28)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1 to remove from Asylum quarters to the new Masonic Temple, 3681 Lindell boulevard." (1927, p. 22)

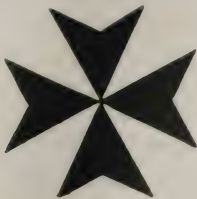
"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16 and St. Aldemar No. 18, in St. Louis, to appear in public in full Templar uniform, to act as escort to the Grand Lodge at the laying of the cornerstone of Lambskin Masonic Temple, in the City of St. Louis." (Disp. issued April 9, 1927) (1927, p. 23)

The Grand Commander attended Ascension Day services held jointly by St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ascalon Commandery No. 16, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18 on May 26, 1927. Sermon was by Rev. M. Ashby Jones, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in St. Louis.

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16, St. Aldemar No. 18 to appear in full Templar uniform on Sunday, September 17th, for the purpose of accompanying the Grand Commander on an official visitation to the Grand Commandery of Illinois, dispensation having been issued by the R. E. Sir Louis E. Wangelin for such appearance." (1934, p. 14)

"Dispensation to St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16, St. Aldemar No. 18, to appear in full Templar uniform at a Knights Templar ball to be held in Moolah Temple on Friday, November 3, 1939." (1940, p. 21)

The Grand Commander (John W. Calhoun) acted as installing officer in St. Louis Commandery No. 1 (1940, p. 29).



CHAPTER XX

THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED

To serve as Commander of a Commandery of Knights Templar is the highest honor that can be paid an individual Knight by his fellow Knights. In the one hundred years of St. Louis Commandery No. 1 this honor has come to but eighty-two of its members. During that period the members Knighted almost reached the 2,000 mark.

It is a matter of regret to know that so little attention has been paid, in times past, to the history of each Knight, and especially to those who have held official position. While the Masonic record of each member will show Masonic activity, it does not reveal the personal side of the member.

Probably, in the years to come, some Frater will take it upon himself to go into the history more thoroughly, and write what we have omitted. Writing a historic sketch for each Commander is no small task. We shall take them in alphabetical order:

ABSOLOM, JAMES H. SR.: (1916) Born March 8, 1856, in London, England. For many years he conducted a dry goods store at 4108 Easton avenue. Came to New York, from England, in 1858 for one year, moving, in 1863, to Vandalia, Illinois, where he attended country school. Later he went to Belleville, Illinois, where he worked in the nail mills. From there he came to St. Louis, and we find him, in 1894, a partner with his brother-in-law, in the Bullock Dry Goods Company. He was married September 24, 1884, to Miss Alice L. Gardner, and they became the parents of two children, James H. Jr. (also a member of No. 1), and Alice L. He was a member of West Gate Lodge No. 445. Was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M. April 23, 1906. Greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., November 30, 1916. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 18, 1906, becoming Commander in 1916, and his death occurred February 20, 1941. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

AGLAR, JAMES FRANCIS: (1865, 1866) Boston, Massachusetts, was the birth-place of Brother Aglar, and the date was November 5, 1836. He was descended from 11th Century Aguilers, who were friends of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He came to St. Louis early in life, and, in 1876, was General Agent in St. Louis of the Union Pacific Railway. He married, in 1858, Ione Armstrong, whose father was a former resident of Virginia; she died in 1890. Brother Aglar was made a Freemason in Polar Star Lodge No. 79, St. Louis, Mo. He was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M. in 1859, but dimitted in 1873 to form Oriental Chapter No. 78. He was a member of St. Louis Council No. 1 (former name of

Hiram No. 1). He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, March 5, 1860, serving as Commander in 1865, 1866, dimitting October 16, 1870, to form Ascalon Commandery and became its Commander in 1874, 1875. In May, 1864, he became Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, retaining the position through 1865 and 1866; Grand Generalissimo in 1867, and was elected Grand Commander in 1868, 1869. He was given the very responsible position of serving as Chairman of the Committee on Fifteenth Triennial of the Grand Encampment "which inaugurated the assembling of Grand and Subordinate Commanderies throughout the United States."

BARTELSMEYER, ELMER HENRY: (1927) Brother Bartelsmeyer came from a Masonic family; his father was a member of the several bodies in Mt. Vernon, Missouri; there the young Bartelsmeyer received Masonic light in Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 99. He was born in 1890 and came to St. Louis when a young man. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., November 11, 1913; was greeted May 1, 1918, in Hiram Council No. 1, R. & S.M. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, March 16, 1914, and became Commander in 1927. His death occurred November 18, 1944, in the midst of his usefulness.

BETTS, DR. (REV.) GEORGE C.: (1878, 1879) This frater rose to distinction in Templar ranks, but his stay in Missouri was of such brief duration that little is left in official records. He was Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment U.S.A. 1875-80. His record shows that he was born in 1840, that he received some of his degrees in Kansas, affiliating with Kansas City (Mo.) Commandery No. 10 on December 12, 1872, from Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Nebraska. Dimitting from Kansas City Commandery No. 10, he affiliated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1 on January 1, 1877, and served as Commander in 1878, 1879, dimitting June 6, 1887. It is understood that he went from the pastorate of a church in St. Louis to a similar pastorate in Louisville, Kentucky.

BISHOP, CLINTON W. (1931) Brother Bishop was born in 1892; he was raised in Benjamin Franklin Lodge No. 642, but dimitted to Commonwealth Lodge No. 654 to become a charter member of that Lodge at its formation in 1921. He was elected Master in 1923, and in 1928 was elected Treasurer, serving until 1934. He was elected by his Lodge to membership in the St. Louis Masonic Temple Association serving as a Director since 1921. He was Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau in 1924 which raised funds to complete the New Masonic Temple, enlisting the support of more than 100 Masonic leaders to speak before the various Masonic groups in St. Louis.

He received the Capitular degrees in Kilwinning Chapter No. 50, R.A.M., September 12, 1919; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1, R & S.M., November 29, 1919; was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, K.T. November 15, 1921. He became Commander in 1931; at the present time he is serving as a trustee. He was also an active member of the Committee charged with issuing this history. His name was presented to the Grand Commandery of Missouri for official recognition in 1941 after his selection by Past Commanders of his Commandery, and approval of the Commandery. He holds membership in Moolah Temple of the Shrine.

BLOMBERG, CHARLES F.: (1907) He was born in St. Louis, September 25, 1872. He attended the public schools until eleven years of age, at which time his father died, necessitating his seeking employment. He became a Western Union messenger boy. In 1896 we find him engaging in the real estate business, as well as gravel roof contracting. In 1901 he married Martha Kellersman, by whom he had two daughters, Dolores and Arline. He was made a Mason in Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40, June 17, 1898, and served as Master in 1906. He was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25, April 9, 1900, and served as High Priest in 1906, while Master of his Lodge. He was anointed to the High Priesthood April 24, 1906. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 7, 1902, serving as Commander in 1907. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., January 2, 1907, elected Recorder in 1911, and served as such until his death June 5, 1933. He was Grand Commander of Missouri in 1916. He was interred in Oak Grove Mausoleum, St. Louis. Other memberships were St. Louis Consistory A.A.S.R., Red Cross of Constantine, and Moolah Temple A.A.O.N.M.S.

BLOOMFIELD, JOHN C.: (1873, 1874) Little is known about Bloomfield. The late Reuben H. Caffall, who knew him for many years, was unable to elicit much information from him. He was born in 1841, and became a member of Keystone Lodge No. 243 by affiliation on August 5, 1868, serving as Master in 1874. He died April 16, 1890. He was a member of St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M. Knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, August 5, 1867, he dimitted April 21, 1890, and is said to have died in the Ohio Soldiers' Home, for he was said to have been a Lieutenant Colonel in a New York Regiment of Militia. He was six feet in height, with a military bearing, and was active in the drill corps. He served as Commander in 1873, 1874, became Deputy Grand Commander in 1872, Grand Generalissimo in 1873, and Grand Captain General in 1874.

BOSBYSHELL, WILLIAM: (1870) Here again we find little information. He was a member of Occidental Lodge No. 163, St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., and St. Louis Commandery No. 1, in which he was knighted October 6, 1862; he dimitted from St. Louis Commandery December 24, 1871, after completing a term of office as Commander. In the Grand Commandery he served on several committees in 1865, 1868, 1876. He was made Grand Senior Warden in 1871, and a glance at Grand Commandery proceedings will show that his Frater, Bloomfield, was advanced over him in the line in October 1871. He was exalted July 25, 1862, in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., and dimitted December 4, 1891. He was a member of Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., dimitting in 1874.

BROWN, ISAAC NEWTON: (1934) He was born in 1873. He was President of the Brown Machinery Co. He was married to Lella Davis, a sister of U. S. District Judge Chas. C. Davis, also a member of St. Louis No. 1. He raised and educated two boys and two girls from the Children's Home of Shriners. He was a Shriner. We first learn of him Masonically when he became a member of Pride of the West Lodge No. 179, St. Louis. He was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8, R.A.M., September 20, 1918. Knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 18, 1918, and was Commander in 1934. His death occurred January 22, 1946.

BROWN, THOMAS: (1904) Brother Brown was born in 1842, and became a member of Anchor Lodge No. 443. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., December 23, 1880, and was High Priest in 1887. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 21, 1881, and served as Commander in 1904. His death occurred March 5, 1918.

BRUNER, WILFORD J.: (1928) Brother Bruner was born in 1872. He was a member of Forest Park Lodge No. 576. He was exalted in Shechinah Chapter No. 132 R.A.M., February 4, 1921; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., November 26, 1921. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 12, 1921, and was Commander in 1928. His death occurred September 11, 1935.

BURROUGHS, BEN MULFORD: (1947) Brother Burroughs was born in 1905. He is a member of Lambskin Lodge No. 460, St. Louis. A son of Ben C. Burroughs, Past Master of that Lodge and Secretary since 1933. Was exalted in Cabany Chapter No. 140 R.A.M. May 13, 1937, and High Priest in 1945. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 16, 1941 and became its Commander six years later, serving during its 100th Anniversary.

COFFIN, EDWIN H.: (1880) He was born in 1844 or 1845, and was initiated in Kansas City (Mo.) Lodge No. 220. On moving to St. Louis, he affiliated with Keystone Lodge No. 243. He was exalted in Kansas City (Mo.) Chapter No. 28 R.A.M., November 11, 1873, and affiliated with Missouri Chapter No. 1 in 1877. He was knighted in Kansas City (Mo.) Commandery No. 10 May 15, 1876, and affiliated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 15, 1876, becoming Commander in 1880; he dimitted April 17, 1902.

CONWAY, WILLIAM: (1945) He was born in 1884, and was a member of Forest Park Lodge No. 578, later affiliating with Shaveh Lodge No. 646 in St. Louis. He received Capitular light in Shechinah Chapter No. 132, June 28, 1917, dimitting January 28, 1932, to Oriental Chapter No. 78 R.A.M. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., December 15, 1922. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 9, 1922, and was Commander in 1940.

CUDDY, OLIVER F.: (1933) Brother Cuddy comes from a Masonic family, his father and grandfather being Masons. The grandfather, Wm. S. Cuddy, was a charter member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360; Oliver was raised in George Washington Lodge No. 9, March 29, 1921. He became a Chapter Mason in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., October 28, 1921, High Priest in 1930, and Grand High Priest in 1942; he received the Order of High Priesthood in 1930. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 29, 1921, and was Commander in 1933. He became a member of St. Louis Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine in 1936. He was in the 138th Infantry in World War I. Brother Cuddy is a native of St. Louis, born June 9, 1894. In 1925 he was married to Miss Mildred Alice Cox, and they have three daughters. The family is Episcopalian.

DALE, WILLIAM H.: (1882) Brother Dale was born in 1844. He began his Masonic career by petitioning Aurora Lodge No. 267. He was exalted in the late O'Sullivan Chapter No. 40, R.A.M.; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1,

R. & S.M., October 8, 1870, and Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1884, having served Hiram Council as Master in 1874. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, March 27, 1871, and his death occurred December 12 (14), 1898.

DEICHMAN, OSCAR E.: (1915) Brother Deichman was raised in Missouri Lodge No. 1. His birth is reported as 1877 (76). He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., September 29, 1906, dimitting to Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 in 1915, and becoming High Priest in 1919, in the same year he received the Order of High Priesthood. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., October 16, 1915. Knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, July 15, 1907, serving as Commander in 1915; in 1945 he received the appointment of Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Commandery of Missouri. He is a member of the Shrine and of the Red Cross of Constantine.

DICKIE, CHARLES: (1908) Brother Dickie was born in 1861. He was a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360. Was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., October 23, 1893, and for many years was the chapter's efficient secretary. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 19, 1894, and became Commander in 1908. His death occurred April 8, 1925. His son, Roy A. Dickie, also served as Commander of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, the one of two instances of father and son holding the position in St. Louis Commandery.

DICKIE, ROY A.: (1938) Brother Dickie is a son of a former Commander of St. Louis No. 1. Brother Roy was born in 1892; he is a member of Webster Groves Lodge No. 84; was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., May 8, 1920, the chapter which his father served most faithfully for many years. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, February 21, 1921, and became Commander in 1938. At this date (1947) he is Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Missouri.

ECKHARDT, WALTER: (1914) Brother Eckhardt was born in 1876. He was raised in Naphtali Lodge No. 25; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., April 13, 1907. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, August 5, 1907, and elected Commander in 1914.

FLITCRAFT, PEMBROKE R.: (1885) One of the most distinguished members of St. Louis No. 1 was Pembroke R. Flitcraft, known as "Judge." He was born January 8, 1847, in Woodstown, New Jersey. He graduated from the University of Michigan with an A.B. in 1871, and an A.M. in 1873. He began the practice of law in 1875 in Girard, Kansas, under the firm name of "Vass & Flitcraft." He came to St. Louis in October 1878, and in 1881 became a partner of H. E. Mills, a partnership which lasted until he was elevated to the bench in 1894. In 1894, he was elected Circuit Judge for a six year term. He was married September 12, 1883, to Miss Emma Brennerman; they had one child, Ada V., born March 4, 1885.

He became a Mason in Hermon Lodge No. 24, Centerville, Michigan, in 1872, affiliating with George Washington Lodge No. 9, St. Louis, on December 10, 1879, and served as Master in 1890. He was exalted in Charlotte (Mich.) Chapter

No. 82 R.A.M. in 1872, while Superintendent of Schools; affiliated with St. Louis Chapter No. 8, November 5, 1880, and was High Priest in 1885. Charlotte (Mich.) Council No. 36 R. & S. M. greeted him in 1872; affiliated with Hiram Council No. 1, St. Louis, June 7, 1880, serving as Master in 1882; he was Grand Master of the Grand Council of Missouri in 1885, 1886. He was knighted in St. John's Commandery No. 20, Youngstown, Ohio, October 3, 1874; affiliated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 7, 1880 from DeMolay Commandery No. 4, Kansas, and served as Commander in 1885. He died June 17, 1908.

FOSTER, JOSEPH: (1848, 1849, 1853) See biography under "Our Charter Members."

Fritz, CHARLES JAMES: (1923) Brother Fritz was born in 1872 (3). He became a member of George Washington Lodge No. 9; was exalted in Oriental Chapter No. 78 R.A.M., April 5, 1906; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., November 29, 1913, dimitting in 1933. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 29, 1906, becoming Commander in 1913.

GILLESPIE, WILLIAM: (1897) Bro. Gillespie was born in April, 1836, in County Tyrone, Ireland, coming to St. Louis in 1846 with his father, and attended night and day schools to acquire an education. He was apprenticed to a machine shop. During the Civil War he was a machinist in the U. S. Navy at Cairo, Illinois, and Mound City, Illinois. In 1870, he became assistant engineer, and later, engineer for the City Water Department of St. Louis, retiring in 1903.

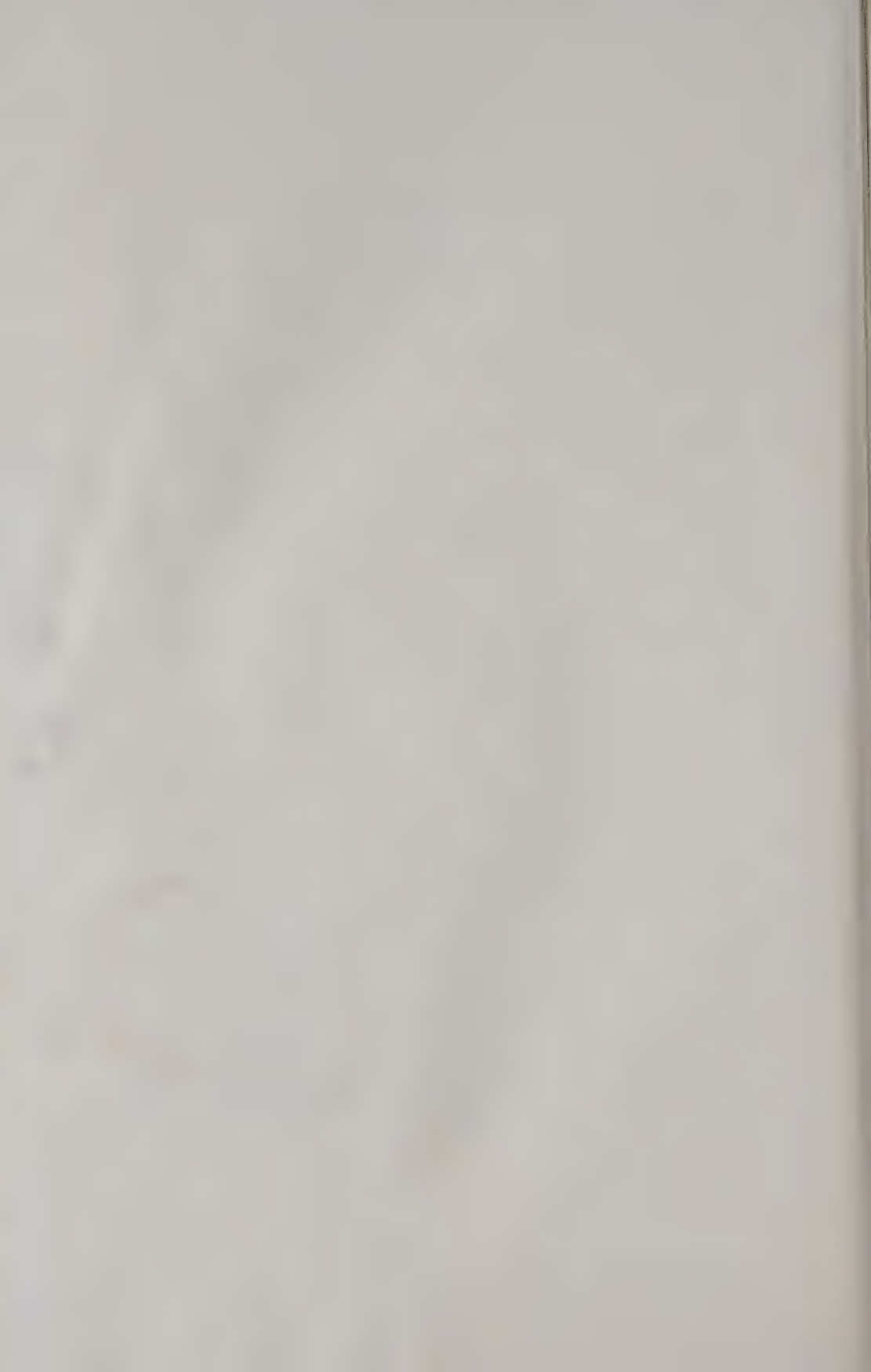
He was raised in Missouri Lodge No. 1, April 18, 1872, and was Master in 1882. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., January 24, 1861, serving as High Priest in 1885; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., March 4, 1893. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, February 5, 1883, becoming Commander in 1897. He was Treasurer 1900-09. For many years he was representative of Missouri Lodge No. 1 on the Board of Relief, and served as President of the Board at the age of seventy-three. He was a member of Moolah Temple of the Shrine. He was well known for his dramatic ability, having been at one time a member of the celebrated Ben deBar Company. He died suddenly, on the streets of St. Louis, of a heart attack, October 15, 1909, and was buried by his lodge in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

GOODFELLOW, DAVID: (1875) He was born in 1847. He joined Missouri Lodge No. 1, and became its Master in 1873; was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., October 11, 1870; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., April 11, 1871. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, July 24, 1871, and became Commander in 1875. In the Grand Commandery of Missouri he was Grand Junior Warden in 1874, 1875. His death occurred November 14, 1878.

GOULEY, GEORGE FRANK: (1869) One of the most distinguished Freemasons in Missouri history was George Frank Gouley. He was a native of Delaware, born at Wilmington, February 15, 1832; his death occurred during the great fire which destroyed the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, April 11, 1877. Gouley was well educated and his experience made him the most efficient Grand Secretary the Grand Lodge has ever had. He had a good academic education as the ground-



(C) THE ANCIENT CRUSADERS—FROM THE GREAT MOTION PICTURE, "KING OF KINGS."
Courtesy of Cecil B. DeMille.



work. He was admitted to the bar, and began work with the Land Office of the U.S. in 1858-60. For a time he was private secretary to the celebrated Stephen A. Douglas; in 1861, he went to Nebraska and engaged in land business, then came to St. Louis, where he was bookkeeper for a large commission company.

He was made a Mason in Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15, Washington, D.C., February 2, 1857, affiliating with Missouri Lodge No. 1, September 15, 1859, and becoming Master in 1866. He published the Freemason Magazine for a time, and, at O'Sullivan's death, became Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was exalted in Washington (D.C.) Chapter No. 2, R.A.M., March 16, 1858, and affiliated with St. Louis Chapter No. 8 in 1858. He was knighted April 28, 1858, while a resident of Washington, D.C., but affiliated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and became its Commander in 1869. He was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Missouri in 1866, 1867, and his administration was featured by a sharp combat with Albert Pike of the Scottish Rite. He was buried in Wilmington, Delaware, his funeral being one of the largest ever held in St. Louis.

GROSSIUS, GEORGE JACOB: (1946) Brother Grossius was born in 1905. He is a member of Commonwealth Lodge No. 654, and served as Master in 1934. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Lecturer in September 1939 for the 33rd Masonic District and the following year was appointed District Deputy Grand Master by Most Worshipful Brother Harry S. Truman, Grand Master, now the President of the United States. He was exalted in Kilwinning Chapter No. 50 R.A.M. June 23, 1939, and was High Priest in 1943; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M. December 1, 1943. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 21, 1941, serving as Commander in 1946. He is now serving the Commandery as Treasurer.

GROSJEAN, NICHOLAS A.: (1921) Brother Grosjean was born in 1868. He was made a Mason in Jerseyville (Ill.) Lodge No. 394. The Capitular degrees were conferred in Jerseyville (Ill.) Chapter No. 140 R.A.M. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery, December 30, 1907, serving as Commander in 1921. The movement for a large Masonic Temple in St. Louis was about at its height at this time. The Commandery had voted to join the new Temple project and since this meant a heavy investment on the part of the Commandery, he and his Officers made a vigorous effort for petitions and secured during the year 154 of which 143 were Knighted. The largest number of petitions previously received was 67, in 1887. At the end of the year he had added the sum of \$10,500 net to the funds of the Commandery. During the construction of the Temple he was a Director from St. Louis Commandery and served on the Executive and Finance Committees, rendering valuable service to the Fraternity.

GROSSE, EDWARD A.: (1922) This was the 75th Anniversary of the Commandery which was celebrated at a dinner and dance at Moolah Temple November 18, 1922, there were souvenirs for the ladies and each Sir Knight was presented with a 10" sword (letter-opener) suitably engraved. Sir Knight William S. Wood gave an address on "Early History of the Commandery". Em. Sir Grosse appointed Sir Knight Theodore R. Appel, (Potentate of the Shrine in

1929) as Chairman of the Committee on petitions. The minutes show that a total of 183 petitions were received during the year, the greatest number being received April 3, 1922, when 45 petitions were read. On April 19, 1922 an all day special was held starting at 8:00 A.M. 37 candidates received the Order of the Red Cross, and the Order of Malta, and 44 received the Order of the Temple, a total of 175 were knighted during the year.

GUITAR, HENRY MARS: (1919) Brother Guitar was a native St. Louisan, but of French descent. He was well known for having served in the office of Grand Secretary Robert F. Stevenson. Previous to that time he had been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis. He was born June 21, 1868, and died April 14, 1945. He was a member of George Washington Lodge No. 9; was exalted in Oriental Chapter No. 78 R.A.M., March 5, 1903, serving as High Priest in 1903, and receiving the Order of High Priesthood. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., April 4, 1904, and Master in 1913. He served many years as Treasurer. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, January 18, 1909, serving as Commander in 1919. He had one class of 25 musicians as Candidates, an all day special opening at 8:00 A.M., the Order of the Red Cross was given, followed by the Order of Malta in full form, after which the Candidates were dubbed and created Knights of the Order of the Temple. In 1929 he was appointed Sentinel and served until his death in 1945. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, January 18, 1909, serving as Commander in 1919.

HAGEY, H. GIVEN: (1884) Brother Hagey came to us from Illinois, and probably returned there; his record is meager. He was born in 1848 and received the symbolic degrees in Cairo (Ill.) Lodge No. 237; was exalted in the Chapter at Cairo. He affiliated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, March 5, 1877, from the Commandery at Cairo, Ill., serving as Commander in 1884; he dimitted February 21, 1887. He was active in the 1886 Triennial entertainment.

HALL, LESLIE M.: (1943) Brother Hall was born in 1899, and received light in Bridgeton Lodge No. 80; was exalted in Oriental Chapter No. 78 R.A.M., December 14, 1926. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 18, 1927, and became Commander in 1943.

HALL, WILLIAM A. (Affiliated): Brother Hall was born in England May 9, 1848, and came with his parents to Worcester, Mass., where he attended school until fourteen years of age. At that time he enlisted in the army and fought during the Civil War, being discharged as a commissioned officer at the age of eighteen. He came to St. Louis in 1881 and engaged in the manufacture of surgical elastic goods. He was made a Mason in Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40, March 29, 1890; he was Master 1894, 1895. He was Grand Master of Masons in 1909 and was appointed Grand Treasurer in 1916, being elected thereafter until his death, November 7, 1924. He was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25, October 10, 1890, and was High Priest in 1895. He became a Royal and Select Master in Hiram Council No. 1, April 18, 1896, was Master in 1900 and from 1903-22 its Treasurer. He received the Orders of Knighthood in the old Baldwin Commandery No. 50, December 18, 1890 and was Commander in 1890; he was taken into St. Louis Commandery No. 1, when the Baldwin Commandery con-

solidated with No. 1, October 19, 1896. He was a member of the Scottish Rite, Red Cross of Constantine, Shrine and Grotto.

HAMMER, LOUIS K.: (1909) Brother Hammer was born in 1852, and died November 2, 1923, at his home in St. Louis, 3950 Sullivan avenue, at the age of seventy-one. St. Louis Commandery furnished a Templar escort, the funeral being held at the Kron Chapel and burial in Bellefontaine Cemetery. He was a member of Missouri Lodge No. 1; was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., June 6, 1898. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 17, 1901, and Commander in 1909. He was a member of Moolah Temple.

HARRIS, JAMES A.: (1895) Brother Harris was a true descendant of the old Scotch Covenanters, born at Belfast, Scotland, December 8, 1842; he came to this country in 1864, locating for a time in Philadelphia, Pa., but in 1867 arrived in St. Louis, where he engaged in the clothing business. He married Miss Bell Rodgers of Commerce, Michigan, September 17, 1860. He was in the employ of Browning King & Co., a clothing concern in St. Louis, for over forty years, and at the time of his death he was receiving a pension from them. He died December 12, 1930, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

He was made a Mason in Missouri Lodge No. 1, January 20, 1881, serving as Master in 1885, 1886, 1887; was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., July 25, 1881, and High Priest in 1886; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R & S.M., March 23, 1893. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, December 8, 1885, and served as Commander in 1895. He held the position of Marshal of his lodge for more than forty years, and Prelate of the Commandery for twenty-three years.

HOPPER, WILLIAM W.: (1876) Brother Hopper was born in 1838. He entered Masonry through Polar Star Lodge No. 79, St. Louis; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., April 17, 1872, dimitting September 22, 1882. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, August 19, 1872, and was Commander in 1876. His suspension by lodge in December, 1892, forfeited his standing in all other bodies.

HUBER, ANTON H.: (1941, 1942) Brother Huber was born in 1892, and is a member of Cache Lodge No. 416. He was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., November 22, 1920. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 3, 1920, serving as Commander two years, 1941 and 1942.

HUMBER, ROBERT J.: (1891) Brother Humber was born in 1845. He was a member of West Gate Lodge No. 445; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 6 R.A.M., June 29, 1861. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, February 2, 1883, and was Commander in 1891. He died November 9 (10), 1905.

KENDALL, JOHN B.: (1898) Born in 1854, he became a member of Pride of the West Lodge No. 179; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., April 29, 1886, and was suspended March 18, 1904; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., April 27, 1893. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 26, 1886, becoming Commander in 1898. The record of his separation from the Commandery is incomplete, however, he was suspended by the Chapter in 1904.

KOENIG, OTTO G.: (1906) Brother Koenig was born in 1881. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 50; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25, R.A.M., November 14, 1898, dimitting November 20, 1934. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, September 22, 1899, and served as Commander in 1906; he dimitted November 19, 1934.

LACHANCE, JULES C.: (1887) Brother La Chance was born in 1835. He became a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 79; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., April 1, 1874; affiliated with St. Louis Chapter No. 8 in 1877, and with Kilwinning No. 50, May 10, 1895. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, July 13, 1874, and was Commander in 1887. He died November 3, 1911.

LAIRD, JOHN A.: (1902) He was born in 1862. Was a member of Rose Hill Lodge No. 550; was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., February 29, 1892, and High Priest in 1898, dimitting December 14, 1925. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1, March 4, 1893, but separated therefrom in 1911. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 13, 1893, was Commander in 1902, and dropped out April 5, 1915.

LEWIS, SYLVESTER G.: (1912) Brother Lewis was born in 1864 (5), and was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., March 14, 1901; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., November 2, 1904, and suspended December 1, 1915. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 16, 1906, and became Commander in 1912, remaining a member until his death August 30, 1933.

LINK, SOLOMON A.: (1918) Brother Link was born March 8, 1854. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., April 22, 1909; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., April 3, 1918, dimitting in 1927. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 17, 1909, and was Commander in 1918. He died July 3, 1938.

LOKER, WILLIAM N.: (1862) Brother Loker's name appears often in the annals of Missouri Freemasonry; business failures and disappointments made the later years of his life very unhappy. He appeared at Grand Lodge in 1857 with credentials as Senior Warden of Occidental Lodge No. 163; he was present in a similar capacity in 1858, and again in 1859; he served as Chairman of several Grand Lodge committees, and, in 1861, was made Grand Junior Deacon; then Senior Grand Warden, and in 1865, was elected Grand Treasurer, a position he retained thirteen years. He was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., May 18, 1855, and was High Priest in 1862. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 7, 1856, and was Commander in 1862. He was present at the formation of the Grand Commandery in 1860, and became the first Grand Senior Warden; was elected Grand Treasurer in 1864, serving thirteen years. He was a member of Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., and at the organization of the Grand Council in 1866, was made Grand Treasurer, holding the position thirteen years. He dimitted from the Council December 18, 1884. He died December 21, 1895.

MCDONALD, CHARLES L.: (1901) Brother McDonald was born December 4, 1865 in St. Louis. He attended public schools and Smith Academy; he was married October 12, 1893 to Miss Rosamond Hickman of Vandalia, Illinois, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, Charles L., Jr., Robert P., and Rosamond E. He is the founder and President of the McDonald Machinery Company, where you will find him daily at his desk.

He was made a Mason in Cache Lodge No. 416, April 17, 1889 and served the Lodge as Master in 1893-4. He was exalted in Temple Chapter No. 51 R.A.M. in 1889 and served as High Priest in 1894. This Chapter was closely associated with Cache Lodge No. 416 and Good Hope Lodge No. 218, it surrendered its Charter in 1905; he, along with a majority of the members joined St. Louis Chapter No. 8, while many joined Kilwinning No. 50. Was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, October 29, 1889, and was Commander in 1901. He is the Senior Trustee; he was elected Grand Patron of the O.E.S. at Joplin, Missouri in 1897; he is a member of the Shrine. Em. Sir McDonald is the Dean of our Past Commanders, he has been a Templar for 58 years, and 46 years ago was our Commander. He is regular and consistent in attending the Conclaves of the Commandery.

MATTOX, WILLIAM ADDISON, SR.: (1923) Brother Mattox was born in 1866. He was raised in Madison (Ill.) Lodge No. 510, affiliated with Charter Oak (Ill.) Lodge No. 230, and affiliated with Missouri Lodge No. 1, November 5, 1896. He received the Grand Lodge Fifty Year button May 2, 1940. He was exalted in Elliott (Ill.) Chapter No. 120 R.A.M., affiliating with Missouri Chapter No. 1, September 12, 1898. He was knighted in St. Omar (Ill.) Commandery No. 30, but affiliated with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, January 4, 1897, and served as Commander in 1923. He died January 3, 1943. His son, Wm. A. Jr., was also a member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and, like his father, served as Commander.

MATTOX, WILLIAM ADDISON, JR.: (1939) Brother Mattox, like his father, joined Missouri Lodge No. 1. He was born in 1898. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., June 26, 1922; was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 4, 1923, while his father was Commander of the Commandery; he became Commander in 1939.

MAUDE, JOHN BURTON BRITTON: (1877) Brother Maude was born in Troy, Ohio, July 3, 1839, and located in St. Louis, where he became a prosperous merchant. He was made an active member of the Scottish Rite in May 1874. He died at Leadville, Colorado, April 29, 1879, where he had gone on a business trip. He joined Occidental Lodge No. 163, July 12, 1865; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8, R.A.M., in March 1866; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.&S.M., in May, 1866. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 18, 1866, serving as Commander in 1877. In 1868, when the Supreme Council A.A.S.R. met in St. Louis, he was created an active member of the Supreme Council by Albert Pike. He was Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Missouri in 1877, and Grand Generalissimo in 1878. His death no doubt prevented his being Grand Commander.

MAYO, WILLIAM HENRY: (1881) Brother Mayo was a native of Louisiana, born in St. Landry Parish, July 16, 1843, son of William and Eliza (Smith) Mayo. He was educated in the common schools. He removed to St. Louis in March 1871, and was agent for the Daily Times, and manager of their subscription department until 1876. In that year he united with George Frank Gouldy in the publication of the Freemason, and succeeded Gouley in the American Rite bodies as Grand Secretary. He was in the Civil War from the beginning until its close and was wounded several times. He served as Adjutant of the 8th Louisiana Regiment, C.S.A.; was Mayor of Washington, Louisiana, and active in politics. At one time he was Secretary of the Missouri State Senate. He was a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, the Ethical Society and similar organizations. August 16, 1866, he married Miss Ella Agatha Curley, and they were the parents of three children, Harry Nathaniel, who became a doctor, Mrs. Ethel Mayo Story, and Mrs. Hazel Mayo Ewald.

He was initiated in Humble Cottage Lodge No. 19, Opelousas, Louisiana, in 1865, affiliating with Missouri Lodge No. 1 in 1872, and serving as Master in 1879. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M. in 1874, was High Priest in 1879, and received the Order of High Priesthood October 15, 1879, becoming Recorder of that branch of Masonry. He was greeted in St. Louis Council No. 1, R.&S.M. in 1877, serving as Master in 1880, 1881. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1 in 1874, and was Commander in 1881. In 1877 he received the degrees of the Scottish Rite, by communication, from Dr. A. G. Mackey; was given the 33° on October 24, 1895. He became Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment U.S.A., and also served as Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Missouri, Secretary of the four Scottish Rite bodies in St. Louis, and later was elected and served as General Grand Master of the General Grand Council R.&S.M., U.S.A. He was active in the organization of Moolah Temple of the Shrine in St. Louis.

MERKEL, CHARLES F.: (1917) Brother Merkel was born in 1866. He was a member of Itaska Lodge No. 420; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., May 11, 1908, and High Priest in 1913. He received the Order of High Priesthood in 1920. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, July 6, 1908, and was Commander in 1917. His death was reported November 6, 1933.

MILLER, JOSEPH C.: (1936) Brother Miller was born in 1880. He became a member of Bridgeton Lodge No. 80, serving as Master in 1929; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., from which dimitted in 1929, affiliating with Wellston Chapter No. 138, November 12, 1929. He was knighted July 2, 1923, in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, serving as Commander in 1936. He died December 4, 1937.

MITCHELL, Dr. J. W. S.: (1847) See "Our First Commander."

MORSE, THOMAS P.: (1890) Brother Morse was born in 1847, the year St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was chartered. He was a member of Anchor Lodge No. 443; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., October 17, 1884, and separated from it July 26, 1900. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No.

1, November 24, 1884, was Commander in 1890, and his membership ceased in 1900. He died February 10, 1920.

MOUNTAIN, JOSEPH P.: (1889) Brother Mountain was born in 1825. He was a member of Anchor Lodge No. 443; was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1, July 13, 1874, and served as High Priest in 1878. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 25, 1876, and was Commander in 1889. His death occurred July 13, 1890.

O'NEAL, DUVAL: (1930) Brother O'Neal was born in 1881. He was raised in Ben Franklin Lodge No. 642, and dimitted to become a charter member of Commonwealth Lodge No. 654 in 1921, and served the Lodge as its second Master. In 1929, he was elected Secretary and continues to hold that position. He was exalted in Kilwinning Chapter No. 50 R.A.M., February 28, 1919. He was High Priest in 1923. On the evening of his installation 39 petitions were presented. He received the Order of High Priesthood in 1923. He again served as High Priest in 1927. He served several years as Secretary. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M. April 2, 1919, dimitting in 1933. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 15, 1921, was Commander in 1930.

O'SULLIVAN, ANTHONY: (1855, 1857) One of the finest Masons of all times was Anthony O'Sullivan, for many years the backbone of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, November 29, 1808, and came to this country in 1828, first to New York City, then to New Orleans in 1840, and March 17, 1841, to Arrow Rock, Missouri; in 1852, he removed to St. Louis; in 1860, we find him in Springfield, Missouri, and in 1863, he returned to St. Louis. He died in St. Louis August 11, 1866, during the cholera epidemic which swept the city that year.

He received Masonic light in old Arrow Rock Lodge No. 55, May 9, 1846, raised June 20, 1846, and was Master in 1849; in 1851, he affiliated with Missouri Lodge No. 1, St. Louis, dimitting in 1852 to affiliate with Meridian Lodge No. 2. He was exalted in Boonville Chapter No. 5 in 1849; affiliated with St. Louis Chapter No. 8, May 21, 1852, and served as High Priest in 1853, 1859. He received the Cryptic degrees in Boonville Chapter; was the first Master of Hiram Council No. 1, St. Louis, and at the organization of the Grand Council in 1864, became the first Grand Master, being re-elected in 1865 and 1866. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, August 1, 1852, serving as Commander in 1855, 1857. He became Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery in 1863, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter in 1854, serving until his death. He was created an active member of the Scottish Rite in 1859.

PENNINGTON, GEORGE ARTHUR: (1926) Brother Pennington was born in 1874 (75) and received Masonic light in Anchor Lodge No. 443; was exalted in Oriental Chapter No. 78 R.A.M., November 30, 1900, serving as High Priest in 1923, and received the Order of High Priesthood that same year. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., November 27, 1917. He received the Orders of Knighthood in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 17, 1916, and became Commander in 1936.

PFOUTS, PARIS S.: (1872) See "Our Most Colorful Member." (Note: Affiliated May 9, 1873, with Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M.)

PIERRON, JOHN J.: (1893) Brother Pierron was born in New York City, November 19, 1846, one of two members of St. Louis Commandery to have been born during the year of charter. He died in St. Louis, September 14, 1917, and his body was cremated. He left New York at the age of thirty; had changed jobs but twice in thirty-six years. He was made a Mason in Occidental Lodge No. 163, and was Master in 1885; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., May 7, 1880, and was High Priest in 1885; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., March 15, 1881, he became Master in 1886. He was Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1889. He received the Order of High Priesthood May 5, 1884. Knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, February 2, 1885, he became Commander in 1893. He was a K.C.C.H. of the Scottish Rite.

PROSSER, THOMAS J.: (1899) Brother Prosser was born in 1851. He was a member of Anchor Lodge No. 443; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., April 5, 1889, and ceased to be a member October 4, 1912. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 17, 1889, and was Commander in 1899. He died October 7, 1912. He served as Prelate 1936-1943.

QUILLAN, JOHN A.: (1935) Brother Quillan was born in 1891. He is a member of Maplewood Lodge No. 566; was exalted in Shechinah Chapter No. 132, R.A.M., April 25, 1929, and High Priest in 1937, receiving the Order of High Priesthood that year. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 17, 1929, and served as Commander in 1935.

RESE, WM. C.: (1920) Brother Rese was born March 18, 1872 at Kansas City, Missouri and the same year his family moved to St. Louis, by steamboat. He was educated in the public schools and at that time there was only one high school in St. Louis, located at 15th and Olive Streets. He was made a Mason in Benton Lodge No. 353, in 1900, in 1905 that Lodge went out of existence and he became a Charter member of Forest Park Lodge No. 578 when that Lodge was organized, served in all the offices and was Master in 1913, three years later in 1916, he was elected Secretary and continues to hold that position. He was exalted in Oriental Chapter No. 78 R.A.M. June 20, 1910, but later he affiliated with Shechinah Chapter No. 132 as a Charter member when that Chapter was established in 1913, and served as its first secretary. He became High Priest in 1925, receiving the Order of High Priesthood that year. He is now the secretary and has been the secretary all but four years of its existence. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M. November 30, 1912, and was Master in 1919. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 21, 1910 and was Commander in 1920. He served from 1929 to 1934 as Prelate then was elected Recorder and is still serving. He is a member of the Scottish Rite and Shrine. He is a member of St. Louis Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, and Sovereign in 1940.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM L.: (1910) Brother Reynolds was born November 6, 1860. He was a member of George Washington Lodge No. 9; was exalted in

Oriental Chapter No. 78 R.A.M., March 20, 1902, served as High Priest in 1905, and received the Order of High Priesthood in 1920; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., February 26, 1904. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, December 4, 1905, and was Commander in 1910. He died December 19, 1935.

RICHARDSON, JACK P.: (1886) Brother Richardson was born in 1833 (4). He was a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 79; was exalted in Mobile (Ala.) Chapter No. 21, R.A.M., affiliating, in 1870, with Temple Chapter No. 51, then with St. Louis Chapter No. 8, in 1905, dimitting therefrom June 16, 1882. He was knighted in Mobile (Ala.) Commandery No. 2, affiliating with St. Louis Commandery No. 1, March 7, 1871, and was Commander in 1886. He was a charter member of Moolah Temple in St. Louis. His death was reported April 30, 1910.

RUNYAN, BENJAMIN M.: (1850, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861) No individual Knight ever rendered greater service to Templar Masonry than Benjamin M. Runyan, as will be seen by the above service as Commander. There is little in our proceedings to record the work of this fine Templar. The Grand Commander, speaking of his death said:

"During the current year, our whole community thrilled with an emotion of sorrow, when the death of our esteemed Knight Benjamin M. Runyan, P.G.C., was announced upon the streets, June 10, 1867. He was a prominent citizen, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He had served for many years as Commander of St. Louis No. 1, by whom his body was escorted to its last earthly home."

SANTE, DR. AUGUST HENRY: (1924) The Doctor was born September 3, 1864, a son of William and Margaretha Sante, originally from Brunswick, Germany, but who came to St. Louis in 1832, the father as a painter. The father was a member of the original St. Louis Volunteer Fire Department; he was a soldier in the Civil War, passing through many engagements unscathed; he seemed to bear a charmed life, for he was in the Gasconade wreck on the Missouri Pacific; he was a body guard of Napoleon, and was with him at Marengo and Waterloo. Our Brother graduated from a Commercial School in 1882; then attended medical school, 1892-94. June 23, 1888, he married Laura Woodson, by whom he had three children. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., December 29, 1906; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., June 5, 1907, and was Master in 1924. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 4, 1907, and was Commander in 1924. He died February 4 (6), 1927.

SARGENT, CHARLES E.: (1894) Brother Sargent was born in 1855. He was a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360; was exalted in Kilwinning Chapter No. 50, R.A.M., November 26, 1880, dimitting March 11, 1892, and affiliating with Missouri Chapter No. 1, April 11, 1892; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., April 8, 1893, and dropped in 1898. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, September 10, 1886, and Commander in 1894. He died January 25, 1923.

SCOTT, EDWIN J.: (1905) Brother Scott was born in 1856. He was a member of Rose Hill Lodge No. 650; was exalted in Kilwinning Chapter No. 50, R.A.M., August 11, 1899, serving as High Priest in 1903; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., November 4, 1903, dimitting in 1910. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, October 27, 1899, was Commander in 1905. He died December 3, 1918.

SEAL, THOMAS: (1888) Brother Seal held high position in one Masonic body in Missouri, but information as to his life is missing. He was born in 1836, and was a member of Lambskin Lodge No. 460; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8, R.A.M., April 17, 1874, serving as High Priest in 1880; greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., November 16, 1880, he was Master in 1887, and Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1887. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 21, 1881, and was Commander in 1888. He died September 26, 1903.

STONE, WILLIAM H.: (1867, 1868, 1871, 1883) Although Brother Stone was a member of the 26th Missouri General Assembly, and a member of the 43rd and 44th Congresses, we have little about him. He was prominent in Civil War days as a manufacturer of steamboats, and gunboats, under the name of "Stone & Howe," but he disposed of those interests after completing the gunboats Milwaukee and Winnebago in June, 1864. His death occurred July 19, 1901, at Asbury Park, N. J., but his remains were returned to Missouri and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, a Templar escort being provided. Stone was a Past Master of George Washington Lodge No. 9; was a member of St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., having been exalted April 22, 1854. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 16, 1856, was Commander in the years above mentioned, and became Grand Generalissimo in 1870. He was active in the construction of the Seventh and Market Masonic Temple.

Tolle, Leonard L. See Page 131

THOMPSON, GEORGE L.: (1944) Brother Thompson was born in 1892, and became a Freemason in Lambskin Lodge No. 460. Dimitted along with his father to become a Charter member of Triangle Lodge No. 638, was exalted in Kilwinning Chapter No. 50 R.A.M. March 10, 1916, dimitting November 12, 1926 to affiliate with St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M. and at present is serving as Scribe. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M. and was Illustrious Master in 1928. He was Knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, May 3, 1926 and was Commander in 1944.

VALLIANT, LEROY BRANCH: (1896) One of the most distinguished of our Past Commanders was Judge Leroy Valliant, who served as Commander in 1896. He became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He was born at Moulton, Alabama, June 14, 1838, but later moved to Mississippi. He attended school at Holly Springs, and then the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Mississippi, where he obtained an A.B. degree. At Cumberland (Tenn.) University, he received the degree of LL.B. He was a Captain of the 22nd Mississippi Regiment during the Civil War. He married Miss Theodosia Worthington, a Mississippi girl. He came to St. Louis in 1874 to practice law and remained in that profession until elected Circuit Judge in 1886; he was re-elected twice, but in

1898 was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri; in 1913 he became Chief Justice.

Brother Valliant was a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 79, serving as Master in 1889. He was exalted in Kilwinning Chapter No. 50 R.A.M. in August, 1886, and served two years as High Priest, 1892, 1893; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., June 18, 1894. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, September 10, 1886. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1904, and appointed John R. Parson as Grand Secretary at the death of John D. Vincil. Judge Valliant died at Greenville, Mississippi, March 3, 1913, and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

VOGELSANG, LOUIS EDOUARD: (1903) He was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at St. Louis University. He was engaged in various enterprises—real estate, wholesale drug, wholesale hardware, brokerage, and commission houses; in 1907 he assumed the duties of Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter R.A.M. of Missouri, and spent many years in that position. In 1892, he married Miss Addie V. Shinkle, and they had one daughter, Marie Elise. His death occurred in New York City, April 8, 1930, and his remains were returned to St. Louis for burial.

He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40; was exalted in Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25 R.A.M., June 22, 1896, was High Priest in 1898, Grand High Priest in 1912; he served as Grand Lecturer from 1907-14. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., February 3, 1904, transferred to Solomon Council No. 26, Milan, Mo., in 1913, and was immediately elected Master of that Council, serving during 1914; he was separated from the Council in 1919. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 9, 1897, was Commander in 1903, and separated in 1919.

WALLIS, ANTHONY H.: (1892) Brother Wallis was born in 1850, and became a member of Missouri Lodge No. 1, which he served as Master in 1888. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., February 22, 1886, was High Priest in 1890, and dropped out in 1915. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., March 19, 1899, and dropped out in 1910. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 23, 1886, was Commander in 1892, and dropped out in 1916. He was active in the affairs of Moolah Temple, and was the third Potentate to hold the position.

WANNALL, THOMAS M.: (1863, 1864) Brother Wannall was born in Washington, D.C., April 3, 1813, and came as a young man to the Far West, locating in St. Louis. In 1839, he was married to a Philadelphia lady, Henrietta Hickensbotham; there were no children. He was made a Mason in Polar Star Lodge No. 79, but assisted in the formation of Keystone Lodge No. 243, becoming its first Master. He was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., in 1860, was High Priest in 1869-73, 1878, and received the Order of High Priesthood October 7, 1869. He was Grand King of the Grand Chapter in 1870. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., April 8, 1864, was Master from 1872-74, and was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1873. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1 in 1860, serving as Commander in 1863, 1864. He became Grand Commander in 1865. It was said of him:

"The ever zealous and devoted Templar—I remember him with proud admiration at the 21st Triennial in Chicago in 1880, then 67 years of age, over twenty years a Templar, bearing his age as the stately oak defies the storm—peerless among his peers—he was a zealous earnest worker, a grand man of noble deeds; by his bearing, inspiring all to new energy and better life."

He died July 21, 1882.

WATERHOUSE, CHARLES N.: (1900) Brother Waterhouse was born in 1859, and received Masonic light in Missouri Lodge No. 1, which he served as Master in 1897. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., February 22, 1886, was High Priest in 1890, dimitted in 1913 to affiliate with Rabboni Chapter No. 131. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., May 25, 1893, dimitting in 1920. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, July 3, 1893, was Commander in 1900, and dimitted January 5, 1920.

WESTERMEYER, ANDREW J.: (1932) Brother Westermeyer was born in 1890. He entered Freemasonry through Good Hope Lodge No. 218; was exalted in St. Louis Chapter No. 8 R.A.M., December 7, 1922. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, June 6, 1927, and five years later, 1932, was Commander.

WIEDMER, WILLIAM E.: (1937) Brother Wiedmer was born in 1882. His lodge affiliation is with Lambskin Lodge No. 460; was exalted in Shechinah Chapter No. 132, March 23, 1916, serving as High Priest in 1919, and receiving the Order of High Priesthood in 1919; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., May 3, 1916, and was Master in 1925, and serving as Recorder. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, November 29, 1921, and was Commander in 1937. He has been Prelate since 1943.

WISELOGEL, ROBERT F.: (1925) Brother Wiselogel was born in 1874. He was initiated in Lambskin Lodge No. 460; was exalted in Oriental Chapter No. 78, September 21, 1911, serving as High Priest in 1918, and receiving the Order of High Priest in 1918; was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R. & S.M., December 2, 1911, and was Master in 1921. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, March 3, 1919, serving as Commander in 1925, separating in November 1933. His death was reported December 8, 1933.

WOHRADSKY, JOHN, JR.: (1929) Brother Wohradsky was born in 1876. He was married December 4, 1909, to Miss Lena Simon, and they have one daughter. He was raised in Missouri Lodge No. 1, July 3, 1919, and served as Master in 1934; he has served his lodge as Secretary since 1926. He was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M. May 8, 1920, and was High Priest in 1928, receiving the Order of High Priesthood that year. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, March 21, 1921, and was Commander in 1929.

WYRICK, TAYLOR BLOW: (1911) Brother Wyrick was a native of Arkansas, born February 5, 1867, at Batesville. He was a son of Mordecai Lincoln and Martha Jane (Moore) Wyrick. The family came to Cassville, Missouri, in the early 60's, where the father operated a drug store; later they returned to Bates-

ville. Young Wyrick was left an orphan at six months of age; he became a printer and for twenty years had charge of the advertising section of the old St. Louis Republic; about this time he entered Benton College of Law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1906. He became a member of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen; he was an Episcopalian, and devoted much time to the Masonic Home and Order of DeMolay. He was married December 27, 1904, to Miss Stella Fischer, of St. Louis.

He was raised in Missouri Lodge No. 1, September 28, 1898, was Master in 1903; was exalted in Missouri Chapter No. 1 R.A.M., February 16, 1899, serving as High Priest in 1905 and receiving the Order of High Priesthood on April 27, 1915. He was greeted in Hiram Council No. 1 R.& S.M., September 1, 1909, and was Master in 1914. Knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, April 28, 1899, he became Commander in 1911, and Grand Commander in 1930. He was a K.C.C.H. of the Scottish Rite (1921), and member of both the Grotto and Shrine. He died in St. Louis, September 5, 1945.

"Through an unfortunate error the biographical sketch of Sir Knight Leonard L. Tolle was omitted in the printing of these biographical sketches. The Editorial Committee regrets very much that this has occurred, and inserts his biography here."

TOLLE, LEONARD L. "CAP": (1940) Brother "Cap" Tolle is a native of St. Louis, was born in 1880 and is of Holland descent. The son of George W. and Laura Tolle. He comes from an old pioneer family of steamboat owners and pilots. His family moved to St. Louis shortly after the close of the Civil War in 1867. He attended the public schools of St. Louis, and followed the footsteps of his father and grandfather in becoming a steamboat pilot. He still holds a pilot's license. His father foresaw the decline in river traffic and encouraged "Cap" to enter into a business, and so as Mark Twain did, he entered into the printing business. In 1912 he founded the Cap-Keystone Printing Company and served as President until last year when he sold out and retired. In 1932 he served as President of the Associated Printers of St. Louis. He was married in 1908 to Miss Ella Faudi.

Brother Tolle, like many of his predecessors, is a member of Lambskin Lodge No. 460. He was exalted in Shechinah Chapter No. 132 R. A. M., June 23, 1921, was High Priest in 1941, and received the Order of High Priesthood that year. He was knighted in St. Louis Commandery No. 1, January 19, 1921, and served as Commander in 1940.

He is a member of the Historical Committee of the Commandery in charge of the publication of this book.

CHAPTER XXI

ST. LOUISANS WHO WERE GRAND COMMANDERS

With four Commanderies working in the City of St. Louis, it is hardly probable that any one Commandery could secure a greater share of honors in Grand Commandery line. All St. Louis Commanderies have been honored, and we rejoice with them upon the selection of competent men to head Templary in this jurisdiction, as well as congratulating those of our own fraters who have attained the distinction of being a Grand Commander. The list of St. Louis fraters, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 being starred (*) is:

1866	*Thomas M. Wannall.....	(1)
1867	*Geo. Frank Gouley (two years) ...	(1)
1869	*James F. Aglar (two years).....	(1)
1871	John D. Vincil.....	(18)
1873	*Oren Rood, Jr. (later St. Graal)...	(1)
1876	*John C. Bloomfield.....	(1)
1878	John R. Parson.....	(18)
1881	Sol E. Waggoner.....	(18)
1885	James A. Sloan.....	(8)
1890	Robert P. McCulloch.....	(18)
1905	Wm. A. Hall.....	(1)
1907	Gib. W. Carson.....	(18)
1914	Wm. H. Glancy.....	(18)
1917	*Charles F. Blomberg.....	(1)
1920	Herman Mauch.....	(8)
1923	Wm. Y. Bean.....	(18)
1925	Wm. S. Campbell.....	(16)
1930	*Taylor B. Wyrick.....	(1)
1934	Theo J. Evers.....	(8)
1939	John W. Calhoun.....	(18)
1942	Louis F. Heger.....	(16)

CHAPTER XXII

OUR HONORARY MEMBERS

In addition to its regular membership, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 has had its Honorary Members. By Honorary Membership these fraters do not acquire a voting right in the Commandery; it is only a means of showing appreciation of some kindly act performed for the Commandery, or in recognition of some close relationship which has been created between the Commandery and the individual Knight. The first named were fraters who had endeared themselves to No. 1 because of their attendance, and connection with the Triennial meetings held in St. Louis.

It is a fine old custom, which, abandoned for a time, is now coming back into style in many sections of the country. The roll in St. Louis Commandery No. 1 contains the following fraters:

ELECTED	NAME	REMARKS
Jan. 7, 1867	B. B. French.....	P.G.M. Grand Encampment
Jan. 7, 1867	H. L. Palmer.....	P.G.M. Grand Encampment
Jan. 7, 1867	J. H. Livingston.....	St. John's No. 4, Philadelphia
Jan. 7, 1867	Nathan Smith.....	St. John's No. 4, Philadelphia
Jan. 7, 1867	B. F. Patrick.....	Apollo No. 1, Chicago
Apr. 15, 1867	John D. Vincil.....	P.G. Commander (Mo.)
May 6, 1867	Thomas Brown.....	St. John's No. 4, Philadelphia
Sept. 21, 1868	Wm. S. Gardner.....	P.G.M. Grand Encampment
Sept. 21, 1868	Chas. H. Kingston.....	Philadelphia (Pa.) No. 2
Oct. 4, 1869	George S. Blackie.....	Nashville (Tenn.) No. 1
Oct. 4, 1869	Chas. E. Meyers.....	Grand Recorder, Pennsylvania
	Chas. A. Klett.....	Kadosh (Pa.) No. 2
	J. W. Blakeley.....	St. John's No. 4, Philadelphia
May 4, 1874	James H. Tolman.....	Ascalon No. 16 (Mo.)
Aug. 6, 1877	Emmett Crawford.....	Mary (Pa.) No. 36
Mar. 20, 1862	John W. Davis.....	Lancaster (Ohio) No. 2
Sept. 21, 1896	Alfred H. White.....	Ascalon No. 16 (Mo.)
1897	John Gillies.....	Grand Commander (Mo.)
	J. R. Hopkins.....	P.G. Commander (Pa.)
	James Green.....	Mo.
	John L. Young.....	Philadelphia
(?) 1935	Emil A. Bernius.....	St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPTER XXIII

MISSOURI GRAND COMMANDERY CONCLAVES HELD IN ST. LOUIS

When the Grand Commandery of Missouri was young and in its infancy, most of the annual conclaves were held in the City of St. Louis. The Asylum used by St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was the scene of most of these conclaves. The Grand Commandery of Missouri was formed in the Asylum of St. Louis Commandery. There was no conclave in 1862, because of the war then raging. Nor was there one in 1879, the fiscal year being changed at that time.

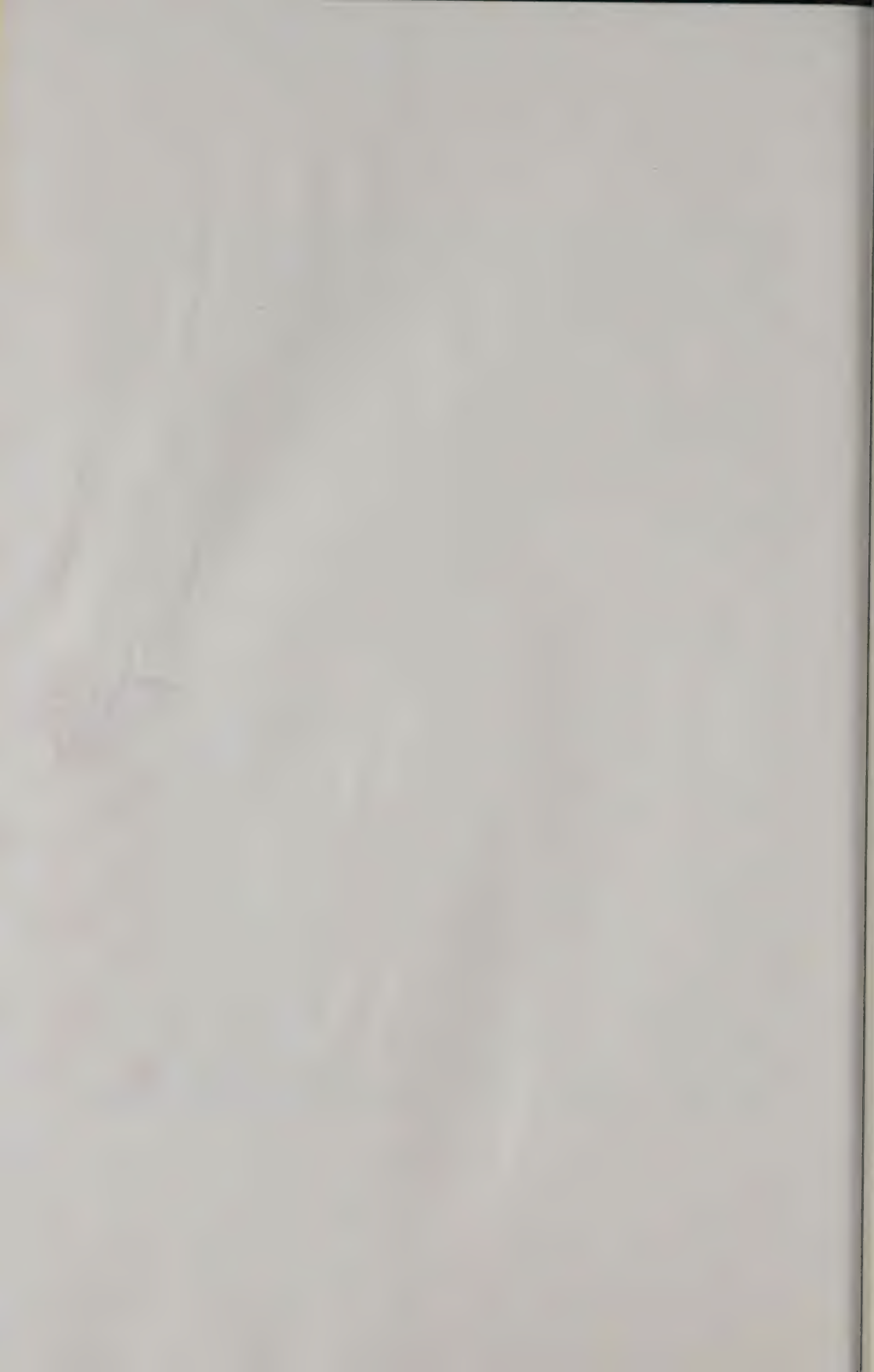
With the growth of Templary in Missouri, there are now more than sixty commanderies, and in order to furnish enthusiasm for the building up of commanderies locally, most of the conclaves in recent years have been held in the smaller cities.

The conclaves held in St. Louis since the organization of the Grand Commandery are:

1860,	1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869,
1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878,	
1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889,	
1890, 1891, 1892, 1893,	1895, 1897, 1898, 1899,
1901,	1903, 1904,
	1914,
1940,	1946,



ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1 PARTICIPATES IN RELIGIOUS SERVICE OF GRAND COMMANDERY ON STEPS OF
YORK RITE TEMPLE, ST. LOUIS, MO.



CHAPTER XXIV

VETERAN KNIGHTS

In 1942 the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Missouri provided for a specially lithographed certificate to be awarded those Knights who had maintained Templar membership over a period of forty years. These certificates are highly regarded by those who receive them. In many instances these certificates are presented publicly in the asylum and they constitute a source of inspiration to those who receive the Certificates as well as to younger Knights who have anticipation of receiving them eventually.

The following Certificates were presented in 1942:

KNIGHTED

Hanna, Robert N.....	1886
McDonald, Charles L.....	1889
Wielandy, Paul J.....	1891
Martin, George L.....	1894
Bryden, Alexander A.....	1895
McLean, Charles.....	1897
Specht, Charles H.....	1897 (died 1945)
Mattox, Wm. A., Sr.....	1897 (Affiliated)
Wielandy, Frank H.....	1898 (died 1946)
Wyrick, Taylor B.....	1899 (died 1945)
Walker, Frank A.....	1900
Bolin, Charles A.....	1900
Briner, Charles J.....	1902

Not yet presented, but entitled to Certificates during this year:

Lawrence, H. C.....	1904
Littell, Chas. C.....	1904
Fritz, Charles J.....	1906
Humphrey, W. L.....	1906
Kibro, John.....	1906
Kramer, A. L.....	1906
Achel, Martin.....	1907
Deichman, Oscar E.....	1907
Eckhardt, Walter.....	1907
Fabricius, H. F.....	1907
Grosjean, Nicholas.....	1907
Keil, J. P.....	1907
Stoepelman, H. H.....	1907
Urban, Eugene.....	1907

CHAPTER XXV

MEMORIAL WINDOWS IN COMMANDERY ASYLUM

The beautiful Asylum occupied by St. Louis Commandery No. 1 in the new Masonic Temple, 3681 Lindell Boulevard, is made even more beautiful by twelve large leaded glass windows portraying Biblical subjects closely connected with the ritual of the Order of the Temple. Lights behind the windows give a beautiful effect to the whole Asylum.

The window donated by St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was erected at a cost of \$1,000.00 and its subject is "The Betrayal of Jesus." It shows Judas with two High Priests, Judas being about to accept the thirty pieces of silver.

The presentation of the memorial windows and their acceptance was the occasion for a great outpouring of Knights and their ladies, the event being held in the Commandery Asylum on Monday evening, February 27, 1928. Em. Sir Wilford J. Bruner represented St. Louis Commandery on the committee arranging for the ceremony.

A full account of this event is written by one who was present:

With an audience which completely filled the great Commandery Asylum of the new Masonic Temple, overflowed into the Prelate's chamber and compelled, also, the use of the 'standing room only' facilities to accommodate the late-comers, the three Knights Templar Commanderies holding their conclaves in the Masonic Temple dedicated the twelve memorial windows which ornament the walls of the Asylum, and which were the gifts of members of the families of Sir Knights whose memory is thus preserved in beautifully designed stained glass windows.

"The dedication exercises, which were presided over by R. E. Sir William S. Campbell, Past Grand Commander, began promptly at 8 o'clock with a brief announcement by him of the occasion for the dedicatory services and the means by which the windows were obtained. The dedicatory services proper, following the announcement of R. E. Sir Campbell, consisted of the presentation to the large audience of the Masonic history of the deceased Sir Knights whose lives were thus commemorated in these ornamental features of the Asylum.

"There are twelve of these windows, five each on the east and west walls of the Asylum, two on the north wall, one on either side of the Eminent Commander's station.

"The first window on the west side, exemplifying 'Life,' and portraying Jesus bidding the waves be 'still,' was given by the family of the late E Sir George J. Hess, who was born in 1854 and died in 1926. The Masonic record of E. Sir Hess was presented by Sir Knight James W. Dunbar of Ascalon Commandery.

"The second window on the west side of the Asylum, representing the 'Resurrection,' portraying Jesus Christ rising from the grave, was presented by the members of the family of the late R. E. Sir Robert McCulloch, who was born in 1841 and died in 1914. The Masonic record of R. E. Sir McCulloch was presented by R. E. Sir Gib W. Carson, of St. Aldemar No. 18, long a personal friend and associate.

"Third in order is the window presented by St. Louis Commandery No. 1, whose history was read by E. Sir W. J. Bruner, of St. Louis Commandery. It portrays the betrayal of Jesus Christ for thirty pieces of silver by Judas Iscariot to the High Priests. It is an excellent representation of the scene and remarkable for the character illumination of the traitorous Judas.

"Fourth on the same side of the Asylum is the memorial window presented by the family of the late E. Sir Samuel M. Kennard, which represents Jesus praying in Gethsemane prior to his arrest and crucifixion. The Masonic record of E. Sir Kennard was read by Sir Knight R. M. Fredeking, of St. Aldemar No. 18, and covered the period from his birth in 1842 to his death in 1916.

"Last on the west wall of the Asylum is the window presented by St. Aldemar Commandery in memory of its dead. It illustrates the Judas kiss by which Christ was betrayed and ultimately led to his crucifixion. The historical record of St. Aldemar Commandery was presented by E. Sir H. A. Roskopf, its present Commander.

"Sixth in the list of windows is that presented by the family of the late Sir John M. Darr, Sr., who was born in 1863 and died in 1915. This window portrays the Roman soldiers casting lots for the vestments of Jesus. The Masonic record of Sir Knight Darr was read by Sir Knight John Wohradsky, of St. Louis Commandery, of which Sir Knight Darr was a member. This memorial window is on the north wall of the Asylum to the west of the Commander's station.

"The seventh window is also on the north wall of the Asylum, but to the east of the Commander's station, and was presented by E. Sir August Kron and Sir Knight Charles J. Kron in memory of their father, Sir August Kron, who was born in 1840 and died in 1906. It represents Simon of Cyrene bearing the Saviour's cross to the place of crucifixion. The Masonic record of Sir Knight Kron was presented by R. E. Sir Charles F. Blomberg, Past Grand Commander.

"Eighth in the dedicatory services came the window presented in memory of Sir Knight Herman A. Uhl, who was born in 1867 and died in 1922. It represents the Disciples asleep while Christ was passing through His Gethsemane. The Masonic record of Sir Knight Uhl was read by Sir Knight W. A. Bernius, of Ascalon Commandery.

"The ninth window is that presented by the family of Sir Knight George Strodtman, who was born in 1845 and died in 1898. It portrays the Last Supper of the Disciples. The Masonic record of Sir Knight Strodtman was read by Sir Knight John Q. Brown, of St. Aldemar Commandery.

"The tenth window is that presented by the family of Sir Knight J. Arthur Anderson, who was born in 1869 and died in 1921. It represents the Ascension of Christ after His crucifixion and burial. The Masonic record of Sir Knight Anderson was presented by Sir Knight Paul E. Eckardt, of St. Louis Commandery.

"The eleventh window, the fourth from the north on the east side of the Asylum, was presented by Ascalon Commandery No. 16, in memory of the deceased Sir Knights of that Commandery, and exemplifies Death. It is a beautiful representation of the scene on Calvary when Jesus Christ was lifted from the cross upon which He had died. The historical record of Ascalon Commandery was read by E. Sir Eustace L. Walker, Commander.

"The twelfth and last is the window presented by Moolah Temple in memory of Col. Clarence A. Sinclair, who was born in 1859 and died in 1924. It represents the Birth of Jesus, and the Masonic record, as well as the military record, of Col. Sinclair was read by Sir Knight George H. Fox, present Illustrious Potentate of Moolah Temple. The window is peculiarly appropriate because of the interest of E. Sir Sinclair in children, and particularly those in the Crippled Children's Hospital, to which he left his estate for the establishment of a convalescent home."



CHAPTER XXVI

COMMANDERIES IN ST. LOUIS

At the present time there are four Commanderies of Knights Templar in St. Louis, but in 1895, there were six. These Commanderies and dates of their chartering are:

ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY No. 1: Chartered direct without dispensation, September 18, 1847. Present membership, 214.

IVANHOE COMMANDERY No. 8: Dispensation June 6, 1867; chartered October 7, 1867. Knights Wannall, Spinney and Woodward, all members of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, were named as officers in the new commandery. Present membership, 431.

ASCALON COMMANDERY No. 16: Dispensation, September 1870; charter granted October 4, 1870, over objection. Knights Ehninger, Mason and Parson were named the principal officers. Present membership, 547.

ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY No. 18: Dispensation 1871; charter October 3, 1871. Present membership, 492.

BERNARD DE TREMELAY No. 49: Dispensation March 19, 1887; charter May 10, 1887. Noah M. Givan, R. D. Hunter and S. C. Bunn named principal officers. Consolidated with St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18, March 9, 1896.

BALDWIN COMMANDERY No. 50: Chartered May 10, 1887, second St. Louis Commandery to be started in that year. It consolidated, November 2, 1896, with St. Louis Commandery No. 1. At the time of consolidation it had 52 members and E. J. Grosse was Commander.

The total Templar membership in St. Louis Commanderies, December 31, 1946, was 1,684; knightings for the year 1946 were 141 in the four Commanderies.

Since 1886 the meetings of these bodies have been called "Conclaves" instead of "Assemblies." The name "Commandery" has taken the place of the original form—"Encampment."

CHAPTER XXVII

STATISTICS (1860-1946 Inclusive)

ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

(Compiled from records in the office of the Grand Recorder, Knights Templar of the State of Missouri.)

YEAR ENDING		KNIGHTED	ADMITTED	REINSTATED	DIMITTED	SUSPENDED	EXPELLED	DIED	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
May	1860	Report	Incom	plete	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
	1861	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
	1862	No An	nual C	onclav	e Held	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1863	16	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	66
	1864	22	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	81
	1865	13	4	.....	6	1	.....	3	89
	1866	11	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	100
	September 1, 1867	14	8	.....	20	.....	.....	8	96
	1868	18	5	1	4	.....	.....	1	108
	1869	9	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	119
	1870	17	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	127
	1871	26	2	.....	27	.....	.....	1	124
	1872	16	3	.....	11	.....	.....	4	129
	1873	8	7	.....	5	3	.....	3	134
	1874	27	7	1	4	4	1	3	158
	1875	10	6	1	4	1	.....	2	166
	1876	12	2	.....	6	12	.....	3	158
	1877	4	3	2	8	21	.....	2	136
	1878	2	3	4	.....	2	.....	1	134
	April 1, 1880	5	.....	1	7	4	.....	6	123
	1881	5	1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	120
	1882	11	1	1	7	2	.....	3	121
	1883	15	10	6	3	4	.....	2	143
	1884	14	6	2	1	5	.....	3	156
	1885	12	3	2	5	1	.....	4	163
	1886	43	7	3	3	2	.....	.....	212
	1887	67	11	6	12	5	.....	3	276
	1888	12	1	.....	5	4	.....	2	279

YEAR ENDING	KNIGHTED	ADMITTED	REINSTAED	DIMITTED	SUSPENDED	EXPELLED	DIED	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
December 31, 1888	3	.....	.....	6	9	.....	4	263
1889	31	6	1	7	11	.....	1	282
1890	8	2	.....	4	21	.....	3	264
1891	5	1	5	14	3	.....	5	253
1892	21	.....	1	7	5	.....	2	259
1893	13	2	1	2	3	.....	6	264
1894	9	.....	1	3	18	1	5	247
1895	19	.....	2	6	2	.....	3	257
1896	5	53	.....	2	9	.....	5	299
1897	16	3	3	4	12	.....	3	302
1898	4	.....	2	4	3	1	5	295
1899	8	1	3	6	13	1	6	281
1900	10	.....	8	3	6	.....	9	281
1901	7	1	1	3	1	2	8	276
1902	12	2	3	9	10	.....	8	266
1903	13	.....	1	5	11	.....	8	256
1904	19	1	6	2	12	.....	4	264
1905	8	1	3	2	8	.....	9	257
1906	31	3	.....	4	2	.....	4	281
1907	39	1	2	3	3	.....	8	309
1908	19	1	.....	2	5	.....	7	315
1909	15	.....	3	3	4	.....	4	322
1910	26	.....	2	11	5	.....	4	330
1911	18	.....	2	8	6	1	7	328
1912	5	1	1	7	4	.....	6	318
1913	11	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7	317
1914	6	1	.....	5	3	.....	5	311
1915	13	1	1	8	12	.....	6	300
1916	11	.....	1	22	7	.....	5	278
1917	14	.....	.....	6	9	.....	4	273
1918	22	1	3	2	3	1	7	286
1919	50	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	330
1920	49	.....	1	2	2	.....	6	370
1921	143	2	4	2	2	1	7	507
1922	175	.....	.....	2	4	.....	7	669
1923	48	1	1	3	5	.....	10	701
1924	34	1	3	7	4	.....	13	715
1925	5	.....	2	7	11	.....	4	700

YEAR ENDING	KNIGHTED	ADMITTED	REINSTATED	DIMITTED	SUSPENDED	EXPELLED	DIED	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
1926	12	2	2	11	20	1	7	677
1927	16	2	.....	14	13	.....	4	664
1928	8	1	2	11	20	.....	3	641
1929	3	.....	2	15	17	1	15	598
1930	3	.....	6	20	26	.....	16	545
1931	5	2	2	17	11	.....	12	514
1932	2	.....	.....	14	12	.....	7	483
1933	.....	.....	.....	19	97	.....	8	359
1934	.....	.....	19	15	28	.....	11	324
1935	2	.....	3	7	13	.....	9	300
1936	.....	1	1	6	2	.....	11	283
1937	.....	.....	1	6	7	.....	8	263
1938	1	.....	1	6	14	.....	9	236
1939	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	2	225
1940	.....	.....	1	3	6	.....	5	212
1941	3	2	2	2	3	.....	5	209
1942	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	6	207
1943	3	1	1	1	4	.....	4	203
1944	6	2	3	2	1	.....	9	202
1945	8	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7	204
1946	12	1	4	3	1	.....	3	214





ST LOUIS, PATRON SAINT OF ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1, AT DAMIETTA

CHAPTER XXVIII

OFFICERS OF ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1 UNDER GRAND ENCAMPMENT

From 1847 to 1860, St. Louis Commandery No. 1 was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States of America, and made all reports to the Grand Recorder of that organization.

When the Grand Commandery of Missouri was organized in 1860, the reports were made direct to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Missouri.

Officers named under the Grand Encampment are shown in the first group of tables. Those under the Grand Commandery of Missouri, in the second group.

ELECTED	COMMANDER	GENERALISSIMO	CAPTAIN GENERAL
Oct. 15, 1847	James W. S. Mitchell	S. W. B. Carnegy	Merrill Davis
July 29, 1848	Joseph Foster	John S. Watson	Joseph Rowe
Aug. 24, 1849	Joseph Foster	Joseph Rowe	Esrom Owens
Aug. 10, 1850	Benj. M. Runyan	W. D. Wood	Benj. J. Vancourt
Aug. 4, 1851	Benj. M. Runyan	W. D. Wood	Benj. J. Vancourt
Sept. 6, 1852	Benj. M. Runyan	W. D. Wood	Benj. J. Vancourt
Aug. 1, 1853	Joseph Foster	W. D. Wood	W. H. Fulton
Aug. 5, 1854	Benj. M. Runyan	W. D. Wood	Benj. J. Vancourt
July 28, 1855	Anthony O'Sullivan	F. A. Baumgartner	Thornton Grimsley
July 21, 1856	Benj. M. Runyan	James Wykeham	Thornton Grimsley
July 25, 1857	Anthony O'Sullivan	John W. Crane	David Brownlee
Dec. 6, 1858	Benj. M. Runyan	John W. Crane	Wm. N. Loker
Dec. 19, 1859	Benj. M. Runyan	John W. Crane	Wm. N. Loker

ELECTED	PRELATE	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Oct. 15, 1847	George Myers	George O. Wilson	Joseph Rowe
July 29, 1848	George Myers	Benj. Vancourt	John W. Hanson
Aug. 24, 1849	George Myers	Benj. Vancourt	W. D. Wood
Aug. 10, 1850	George Myers	Elihu H. Shepard	Charles A. Pond
Aug. 4, 1851	Joseph Foster	John W. Crane	Elihu H. Shepard
Sept. 6, 1852	Anthony O'Sullivan	D. C. Tuttle	John W. Crane
Aug. 1, 1853	Anthony O'Sullivan	Benj. M. Runyan	R. R. Rees
Aug. 5, 1854	Anthony O'Sullivan	D. C. Tuttle	Joseph Foster
July 28, 1855	Wm. R. Davis	James Wykeham	Marcus A. Wolff
July 21, 1856	Wm. R. Davis	Wm. N. Loker	H. M. Woodward

ELECTED	PRELATE	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
July 25, 1857	Wm. H. Stone	Wm. N. Loker	A. S. Orcutt
Dec. 6, 1858	James W. Barry	W. T. Davis	A. S. Orcutt
Dec. 19, 1859	James W. Barry	Ephraim G. Obear	H. M. Woodward
ELECTED	TREASURER	RECORDER	STANDARD BEARER
Oct. 15, 1847	Joseph Foster	F. G. Watkins	Frederick L. Billon
July 29, 1848	B. McAnulty	Benj. M. Runyan	P. Maura
Aug. 24, 1849	Bernard McAnulty	Benj. M. Runyan	Wm. G. Bullock
Aug. 10, 1850	Bernard McAnulty	Wm. G. Bullock	Jesse Little
Aug. 4, 1851	Bernard McAnulty	D. C. Tuttle	Wm. G. Bullock
Sept. 6, 1852	Bernard McAnulty	B. Goldschmidt	Wm. G. Bullock
Aug. 1, 1853	John W. Crane	B. Goldschmidt	F. E. Baumgarten
Aug. 5, 1854	John W. Crane	Elihu H. Shepard	Jesse Little
July 28, 1855	George B. Drua	Benj. M. Runyan	Charles Horn
July 21, 1856	George B. Drua	David Brownlee	Jesse Little
July 25, 1857	Benj. M. Runyan	R. C. Clibborn	A. R. Williams
Dec. 6, 1858	John D. Daggett	R. C. Clibborn	David Brownlee
Dec. 19, 1859	John D. Daggett	R. C. Clibborn	J. K. Knight
ELECTED	SWORD BEARER	WARDER	CAPTAIN OF GUARD
Oct. 15, 1847	Priestly H. McBride	S. W. Bowen	
July 29, 1848	Esrom Owens	Charles Levy	
Aug. 24, 1849	John W. Hanson	Charles Levy	
Aug. 10, 1850	Esrom Owens	D. C. Tuttle	J. L. Ferguson
Aug. 4, 1851	Jesse Little	Charles Levy	J. L. Ferguson
Sept. 6, 1852	Jesse Little	Bernard A. Pratt	J. L. Ferguson
Aug. 1, 1853	Charles Horn	Charles Levy	J. L. Ferguson
Aug. 5, 1854	F. E. Baumgarten	Charles Levy	Antoine Stille
July 28, 1855	B. Goldschmidt	Charles Levy	Antoine Stille
July 21, 1856	A. S. Orcutt	Charles Levy	Antoine Stille
July 25, 1857	Jesse Little	Charles Levy	Antoine Stille
Dec. 6, 1858	H. E. Woodward	Charles Levy	Antoine Stille
Dec. 19, 1859	F. W. Tilley	Charles Levy	Antoine Stille

Officers St. Louis Commandery No. 1, from time of organization of Grand Commandery of Missouri, May 22, 1860:

YEAR	COMMANDER	GENERALISSIMO	CAPTAIN GENERAL
1860	B. M. Runyan	J. W. Crane	W. N. Loker
1861-63	T. M. Wannall	W. R. Davis	W. Burden
1864	T. M. Wannall		
1865	James F. Aglar		
1866	James F. Aglar	Wm. Bosbyshell	
1867	Wm. H. Stone	Thos. E. Garrett	J. A. H. Lampton
1868	Wm. H. Stone	Thos. E. Garrett	J. A. H. Lampton
1869	Geo. F. Gouley	Wm. Bosbyshell	R. H. Huzza

YEAR	COMMANDER	GENERALISSIMO	CAPTAIN GENERAL
1870	Wm. Bosbyshell	R. H. Huzza	Geo. W. West
1871	Wm. H. Stone	Thos. M. Wannall	John C. Bloomfield
1872	Paris S. Pfouts	John C. Bloomfield	David Goodfellow
1873	John C. Bloomfield	Henry M. Rhodus	David Goodfellow
1874	John C. Bloomfield	Henry M. Rhodus	David Goodfellow
1875	David Goodfellow	W. W. Hopper	T. C. Ready
1876	Wm. W. Hopper	Will A. Prall	Wm. H. Dale
1877	John B. Maude	John McKittrick	John C. Bloomfield
1878	Geo. C. Betts	Thos. C. Ready	Ed H. Coffin
1879	Geo. C. Betts	Thos. C. Ready	Ed H. Coffin
1880	Edward H. Coffin	Wm. H. Mayo	J. White Kennett
1881	Wm. H. Mayo	Wm. H. Dale	Charles W. Price
1882	Wm. H. Dale	Chas. W. Price	H. Given Hagey
1883	Wm. H. Stone	Wm. H. Hopper	Pembroke R. Flitcraft
1884	H. Given Hagey	Chas. W. Price	P. R. Flitcraft
1885	P. R. Flitcraft	J. P. Richardson	J. C. Lachance
1886	Jack P. Richardson	Jules C. Lachance	Thomas Seal
1887	Jules C. Lachance	Thomas Seal	Joseph Mountain
1888	Thos. Seal	Joseph Mountain	Thomas P. Morse
1889	Joseph Mountain	Thos. P. Morse	Robert J. Humber
1890	Thomas P. Morse	Robert J. Humber	Thos. J. Hogan
1891	Robert J. Humber	Chas. J. Hogan	John M. Pierron
1892	Anthony H. Wallis	John J. Pierron	Chas. E. Sargent
1893	John J. Pierron	Chas. E. Sargent	James A. Harris
1894	Chas. E. Sargent	James A. Harris	Leroy B. Valliant
1895	James A. Harris	Leroy B. Valliant	W. H. Hofmeister
1896	Leroy B. Valliant		Wm. Gillespie
1897	Wm. Gillespie	John B. Kendall	Thos. J. Prosser
1898	John B. Kendall	Thos. J. Prosser	Chas. N. Waterhouse
1899	Thos. J. Prosser	Chas. N. Waterhouse	Chas. L. McDonald
1900	Chas. N. Waterhouse	Chas. L. McDonald	John A. Laird
1901	Chas. L. McDonald	John A. Laird	Louis E. Vogelsang
1902	John A. Laird	Louis E. Vogelsang	Thomas Brown
1903	Louis E. Vogelsang	Thomas Brown	Edwin J. Scott
1904	Thomas Brown	Edwin J. Scott	Otto G. Koenig
1905	Edwin J. Scott	Otto G. Koenig	Chas. F. Blomberg
1906	Otto G. Koenig	Charles F. Blomberg	Charles S. Dickie
1907	Charles F. Blomberg	Charles S. Dickie	Louis K. Hammer
1908	Charles S. Dickie	Louis K. Hammer	Wm. L. Reynolds, Jr.
1909	Louis K. Hammer	Wm. L. Reynolds, Jr.	Taylor B. Wyrick
1910	Wm. L. Reynolds, Jr.	Taylor B. Wyrick	Sylvester G. Lewis
1911	Taylor B. Wyrick	Sylvester G. Lewis	Charles J. Fritz
1912	Sylvester G. Lewis	Charles J. Fritz	Walter Eckardt
1913	Charles J. Fritz	Walter Eckardt	Oscar E. Deichman

YEAR	COMMANDER	GENERALISSIMO	CAPTAIN GENERAL
1914	Walter Eckardt	Oscar E. Deichman	James H. Absolom
1915	Oscar E. Deichman	James H. Absolom	Charles F. Merkel
1916	James H. Absolom	Charles F. Merkel	Wm. P. Life
1917	Charles F. Merkel	Wm. P. Life	Sol A. Link
1918	Sol A. Link	Henry M. Guitar	Wm. C. Rese
1919	Henry M. Guitar	Wm. C. Rese	Nicholas A. Grosjean
1920	Wm. C. Rese	Nicholas A. Grosjean	Edward A. Grosse
1921	Nicholas A. Grosjean	Edward A. Grosse	Wm. A. Mattox
1922	Edward A. Grosse	Wm. A. Mattox	August H. Sante
1923	Wm. A. Mattox	August H. Sante	Robert F. Wiselogle
1924	August H. Sante	Robert F. Wiselogle	Geo. A. Pennington
1925	Robert F. Wiselogle	Geo. A. Pennington	Elmer H. Bartelsmeyer
1926	Geo. A. Pennington	Elmer H. Bartelsmeyer	Wilford J. Bruner
1927	Elmer H. Bartelsmeyer	Duval O'Neal	John Wohradsky, Jr.
1928	Wilford J. Bruner	John Wohradsky, Jr.	Paul E. Eckardt
1929	John Wohradsky, Jr.	Duval O'Neal	Clinton W. Bishop
1930	Duval O'Neal	Clinton W. Bishop	Andrew J. Westermeyer
1931	Clinton W. Bishop	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Oliver F. Cuddy
1932	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Oliver F. Cuddy	Isaac N. Brown
1933	Oliver F. Cuddy	Isaac N. Brown	John A. Quillen
1934	Isaac N. Brown	John A. Quillen	Joseph C. Miller
1935	John A. Quillen	Joseph C. Miller	Wm. E. Wiedmer
1936	Joseph C. Miller	Wm. E. Wiedmer	Roy A. Dickie
1937	Wm. E. Wiedmer	Roy A. Dickie	Wm. A. Mattox, Jr.
1938	Roy A. Dickie	Wm. A. Mattox, Jr.	Leonard L. Tolle
1939	Wm. A. Mattox, Jr.	Leonard L. Tolle	Anton H. Huber
1940	Leonard L. Tolle	Anton H. Huber	Herbert M. Geiger
1941	Anton H. Huber	Herbert M. Geiger	Walter Andres
1942	Anton H. Huber	Walter Andres	Leslie N. Hall
1943	Leslie N. Hall	Walter Andres	Geo. L. Thompson
1944	George L. Thompson	Wm. Conway	Geo. J. Grossius
1945	Wm. Conway	Geo. J. Grossius	Ben M. Burroughs
1946	Geo. J. Grossius	Ben M. Burroughs	Leo J. Heinz
1947	Ben M. Burroughs	Leo J. Heinz	Albert W. Dubach
YEAR	PRELATE	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
1860	J. W. Barry	E. G. Obear	N. M. Woodward
1861-63	Thos. E. Garrett	J. F. Aglar	Wm. Bosbyshell
1864-			
1865-			
1866	Robert Huzza	Henry Stanley	W. K. Spinney
1867	Thos. Harris	James F. Aglar	Wm. Bosbyshell
1868	Robert H. Huzza	James F. Aglar	Wm. Bosbyshell
1869	Wm. A. Prall	Thos. M. Wannall	J. H. Tolman
1870	W. A. Prall	James H. Tolman	Thos. H. Russell

YEAR	PRELATE	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
1871	Paris S. Pfouts	Richard W. Waters	Henry M. Rhodus
1872	J. T. Alden, Jr.	Henry M. Rhodus	Wm. H. Dale
1873	J. T. Alden, Jr.	Wm. H. Dale	James L. Graham
1874	Thomas C. Ready	Wm. H. Dale	Wm. W. Hopper
1875	W. A. Prall	W. H. Dale	C. A. Bragg
1876	A. L. Miller	J. C. Lachance	R. W. Leonori
1877	A. L. Miller	David Goodfellow	Wm. W. Hopper
1878	A. L. Miller	Chas. W. Price	J. S. Knox
1879	A. L. Miller	Chas. W. Price	J. S. Knox
1880	S. C. Buckingham	Chas. W. Price	H. Given Hagey
1881	John S. Knox	H. Given Hagey	P. R. Flitcraft
1882	John S. Knox	P. R. Flitcraft	C. B. Clarke
1883	Alpheus L. Miller	Chas. B. Clarke	Thomas Seal
1884	A. L. Miller	Thos. Seal	Joseph Mountain
1885	A. L. Miller	Thomas Seal	Joseph Mountain
1886	A. L. Miller	Joseph Mountain	Thomas P. Morse
1887	A. L. Miller	Thos. P. Morse	Robert J. Humber
1888	A. L. Miller	R. J. Humber	Chas. J. Hogan
1889	A. L. Miller	Chas. J. Hogan	John J. Pierron
1890	Alpheus L. Miller	John J. Pierron	Leander Stone
1891	A. L. Miller	Chas. E. Sargent	James A. Harris
1892	Alpheus L. Miller	James A. Harris	James E. Brock
1893	Alpheus L. Miller	Leroy B. Valliant	Thomas F. Marley
1894	Alpheus L. Miller	W. H. Hofmeister	Wm. Gillespie
1895	Alpheus L. Miller	Wm. Gillespie	John B. Kendall
1896	A. L. Miller	John B. Kendall	Thomas J. Prosser
1897	Henry Wilke	Chas. N. Waterhouse	Chas. L. McDonald
1898	Henry Wilke	Chas. L. McDonald	John A. Laird
1899	John H. Deems	John A. Laird	Louis R. Vogelsang
1900	Wm. H. Cheetham	Louis E. Vogelsang	Thomas Brown
1901	Wm. H. Cheetham	Thomas Brown	Fredk. A. Wind
1902	Archibald Carr	Walter S. Brown	Harry F. Hostetler
1903	James A. Harris	Otto G. Koenig	Chas. F. Blomberg
1904	James A. Harris	Chas. F. Blomberg	Chas. S. Dickie
1905	James A. Harris	Chas. S. Dickie	Louis K. Hammer
1906	James A. Harris	Louis E. Hammer	Joseph Ellison
1907	James A. Harris	Joseph Ellison	Arthur Snuggs
1908	James A. Harris	Taylor B. Wyrick	Sylvester G. Lewis
1909	James A. Harris	Sylvester G. Lewis	Charles J. Fritz
1910	James A. Harris	Charles J. Fritz	Walter Eckardt
1911	James A. Harris	Walter Eckardt	Walter H. Rollman
1912	James A. Harris	Oscar E. Deichman	James H. Absolom
1913	James A. Harris	James H. Absolom	Charles F. Merkel
1914	James A. Harris	Charles F. Merkel	Howard L. Bergen

YEAR	PRELATE	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
1915	James A. Harris	Wm. P. Life	Sol A. Link
1916	James A. Harris	Sol A. Link	Henry M. Guitar
1917	James A. Harris	Henry M. Guitar	Wm. C. Rese
1918	James A. Harris	Nicholas A. Grosjean	Edward A. Grosse
1919	James A. Harris	Edward A. Grosse	Ralph W. Mottaz
1920	James A. Harris	Wm. A. Mattox	August H. Sante
1921	James A. Harris	August H. Sante	James H. Absolom, Jr.
1922	James A. Harris	James H. Absolom, Jr.	Robert F. Wiselogel
1923	James A. Harris	Geo. A. Pennington	Wm. S. Wood
1924	James A. Harris	Wm. S. Wood	Elmer H. Bartelsmeyer
1925	James A. Harris	Wilford J. Bruner	John Wohradsky, Jr.
1926	James A. Harris	John Wohradsky, Jr.	Edward S. Hager
1927	Robert L. Dixon	Paul E. Eckardt	Clinton W. Bishop
1928	Christian C. Stehmann	C. Albert Marschel	Florian Wolz
1929	Wm. C. Rese	Anthony F. Ittner	Andrew J. Westermeyer
1930	Wm. C. Rese	Oliver F. Cuddy	Isaac N. Brown
1931	Wm. C. Rese	Isaac N. Brown	John A. Quillen
1932	Wm. C. Rese	John A. Quillen	Joseph C. Miller
1933	Wm. C. Rese	Joseph C. Miller	Wm. E. Wiedmer
1934	Wm. C. Rese	Wm. E. Wiedmer	Roy A. Dickie
1935	John Wohradsky, Jr.	Roy A. Dickie	Wm. A. Mattox, Jr.
1936	John A. Quillen	Wm. A. Mattox, Jr.	Leonard L. Tolle
1937	John A. Quillen	Leonard L. Tolle	Anton H. Huber
1938	John A. Quillen	Anton H. Huber	Herbert M. Geiger
1939	John A. Quillen	Herbert M. Geiger	John H. Huckstep
1940	John A. Quillen	John H. Huckstep	Walter Andres
1941	John A. Quillen	Leslie N. Hall	Frederick Royle
1942	John A. Quillen	Geo. L. Thompson	Wm. Conway
1943	Wm. E. Wiedmer	Wm. Conway	Geo. J. Grossius
1944	Wm. E. Wiedmer	Ben M. Burroughs	Wm. W. Phillips
1945	Wm. E. Wiedmer		Leo J. Heinz
1946	Wm. E. Wiedmer	Albert W. Dubach	John H. Gifford
1947	Wm. E. Wiedmer	John H. Gifford	Thomas E. Day
YEAR	TREASURER	RECORDER	STANDARD BEARER
1860	John D. Daggett	R. C. Clibborn	J. K. Knight
1861-63	John D. Daggett	R. C. Clibborn	C. Ford
1864		Geo. F. Gouley	
1865		Geo. F. Gouley	
1866	John D. Daggett	A.B.M. Thompson	Martin Collins
1867	John D. Daggett	John Williamson	W. P. Mullen
1868	John D. Daggett	John Williamson	John Geekie
1869	John D. Daggett	John Williamson	Wm. F. Vittinghoff
1870	John D. Daggett	H. L. Wilson	M. C. Espy
1871	John D. Daggett	Geo. H. Nixon	James R. Loomis

YEAR	TREASURER	RECORDER	STANDARD BEARER
1872	John D. Daggett	Geo. H. Nixon	John H. Brown
1873	John D. Daggett	Geo. H. Nixon	H. Clay Sexton
1874	John D. Daggett	Geo. H. Nixon	Irvin H. Bettis
1875	W. N. Loker	Wm. Throckmorton	J. C. Lachance
1876	Wm. N. Loker	Wm. H. Mayo	M. M. Flesh
1877	Wm. N. Loker	Wm. H. Mayo	Mat M. Flesh
1878	Wm. N. Loker	Wm. H. Mayo	M. M. Flesh
1879	Wm. N. Loker	Wm. H. Mayo	M. M. Flesh
1880	John Glenn	Wm. A. Prall	Thomas Featherson
1881	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	Jules C. Lachance
1882	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	Samuel Rife
1883	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	Jules C. Lachance
1884	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	Jules C. Lachance
1885	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	M. T. Milona
1886	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	V. O. Saunders
1887	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	John J. Pierron
1888	John Glenn	John T. McCoy	Geo. Douglas
1889	John Glenn	Wm. H. Mayo	Geo. Douglas
1890	John Glenn	Wm. H. Mayo	Geo. Douglas
1891	John Glenn	Wm. H. Hofmeister	Geo. Douglas
1892	John Glenn	Wm. H. Mayo	Geo. Douglas
1893	John Glenn	R. H. Caffall	Geo. Douglas
1894	John Glenn	R. H. Caffall	Geo. Douglas
1895	R. R. Scott	R. R. Caffall	Geo. Douglas
1896	R. R. Scott	R. H. Caffall	Geo. Douglas
1897	R. R. Scott	R. H. Caffall	M. J. Curtis
1898	Robert R. Scott	R. H. Caffall	W. H. Cheetham
1899	Robert R. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Wm. H. Cheetham
1900	Robert R. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Harry F. Hostetler
1901	Chas. N. Waterhouse	Reuben H. Caffall	Walter S. Brown
1902	Wm. Gillespie	Reuben H. Caffall	Edwin J. Scott
1903	Wm. Gillespie	Reuben H. Caffall	Louis K. Hammer
1904	Wm. Gillespie	Reuben H. Caffall	Joseph Ellison
1905	Wm. Gillespie	Reuben H. Caffall	Henry Weseloh
1906	Wm. Gillespie	Reuben H. Caffall	Samuel A. Van Nort
1907	Wm. Gillespie	Reuben H. Caffall	Wm. L. Reynolds
1908	Wm. Gillespie	Reuben H. Caffall	Walter Eckardt
1909	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Walter H. Rollman
1910	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Oscar E. Deichman
1911	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	James H. Absolom
1912	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Howard L. Bergen
1913	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Wm. P. Life
1914	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Otto E. Mueller
1915	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Henry M. Guitar

YEAR	TREASURER	RECORDER	STANDARD BEARER
1916	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Nicholas A. Grosjean
1917	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Henry M. Kahn
1918	Edwin J. Scott	Reuben H. Caffall	Ralph W. Mottaz
1919	Wm. P. Life	Reuben H. Caffall	Luther F. Seeler
1920	Wm. P. Life	Reuben H. Caffall	Robt. F. Wiselogel
1921	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Geo. A. Pennington
1922	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Wm. S. Wood
1923	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Wilford J. Bruner
1924	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	John Wohradsky, Jr.
1925	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Geo. J. C. Larsen
1926	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Edward A. Doerr
1927	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Florien Wolz
1928	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Hays Bunting
1929	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Geo. R. Haering
1930	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	J. W. W. Houseman
1931	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Joseph C. Miller
1932	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Ralph E. Wiegel
1933	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Wm. A. Mattox, Jr.
1934	Wm. L. Reynolds	Reuben H. Caffall	Wm. Mallory
1935	Wm. L. Reynolds	Wm. C. Rese	Wm. W. Phillips
1936	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Victor R. Dittrich
1937	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	John H. Huckstep
1938	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Wm. W. Phillips
1939	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Leslie N. Hall
1940	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Frederick Royle
1941	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Wm. Conway
1942	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Allen E. Fisher
1943	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Wm. W. Phillips
1944	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Wm. E. Bentlage
1945	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Roy Bartholomew
1946	Andrew J. Westermeyer	Wm. C. Rese	Thomas J. Pickens
1947	George J. Grossius	Wm. C. Rese	George A. Roland
YEAR	SWORD BEARER	WARDER	SENTINEL
1860	F. W. Tilley	C. Levy	A. Stille
1861-63	E. G. Gerhart	D. N. Burgoyne	A. Stille
1864			
1865			
1866	H. Woodruff	Chas. H. Thorn	Thomas Harris
1867	W. A. Miller	J. H. Tollman	Geo. B. Brua
1868	W. A. Miller	James H. Tollman	Martin Collins
1869	Richard F. Garretson	W. W. Ehringer	John Geekie
1870	John B. Fleming	R. F. Garretson	Geo. F. Gouley
1871	John L. Ganzhorn	James G. Kennedy	John Geekie
1872	B. F. Stottlemeyer	C. Kohlhund	John Geekie



PAST GRAND COMMANDER CALHOUN INSTALLS OFFICERS OF
ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1

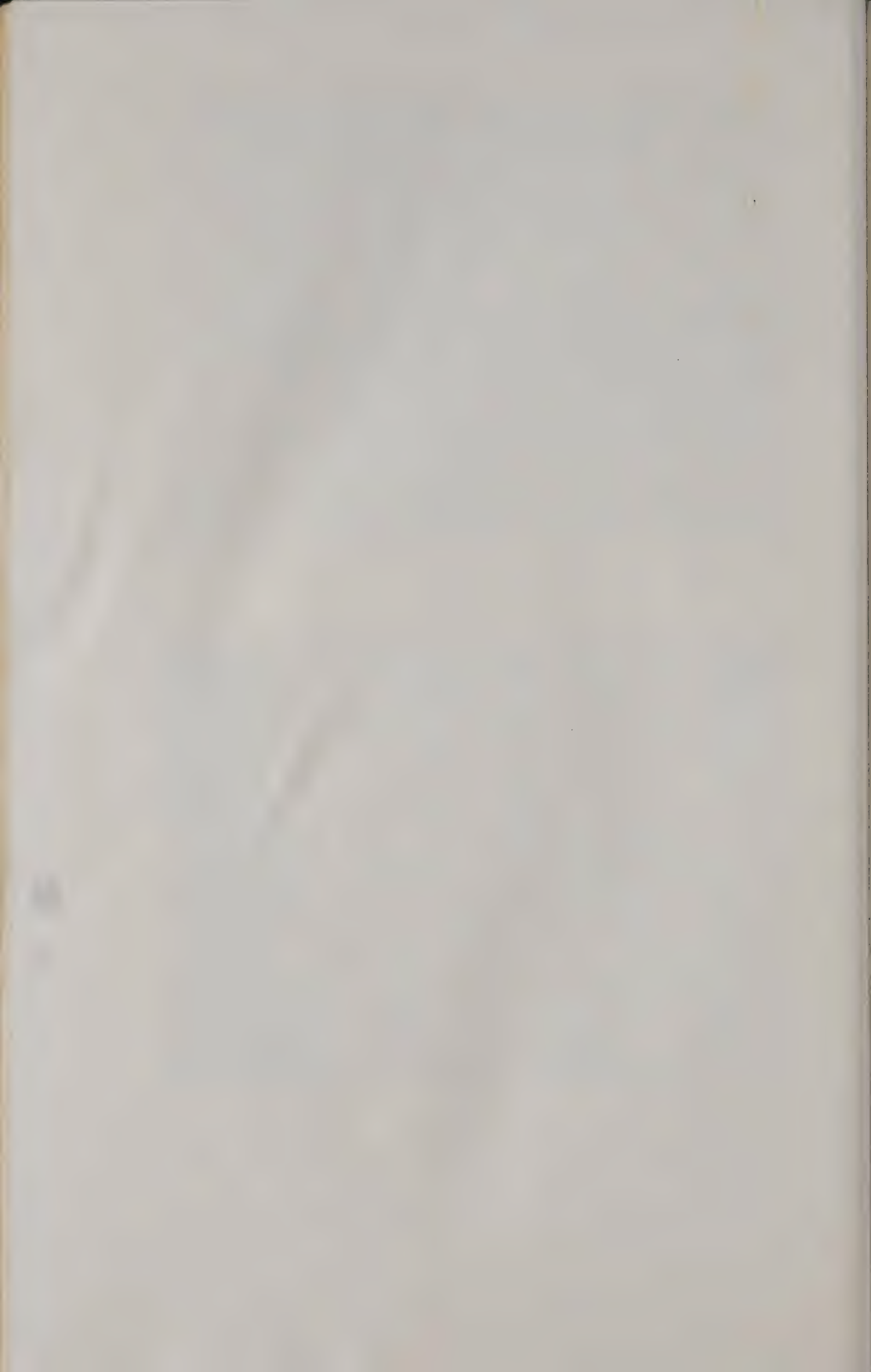


THE 1947 OFFICERS OF ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T.

First Row, Left to Right: Borlinghaus, Heinz, Grossius, Burroughs (Com-
mander), Dubach, Pickens, and Day.

Second Row: Haich, Abe, and Gifford.

Back Row: Sonnenday, Rowland, Schiefelbein, Wiedmer, Bishop, and
Rese (Recorder).



YEAR	SWORD BEARER	WARDER	SENTINEL
1873	M. S. Montague	C. A. Bragg	P. S. Pfouts
1874	J. R. W. Fitz	Chas. A. Bragg	John R. Hidgon
1875	J. R. W. Fitz	W. H. Mayo	John C. Bloomfield
1876	John H. Brown	J. R. W. Fitz	David Goodfellow
1877	M. G. Winning	J. R. W. Fitz	Geo. Thorp
1878	J. C. Lachance	J. W. Fitz	John B. Maude
1879	J. C. Lachance	J. W. Fitz	John B. Maude
1880	John W. Martin	John J. Rogers	George Thorp
1881	N. L. Wickwire	C. B. Clark	George Thorp
1882	George Bain	Thomas Seal	James E. Loomis
1883	George Bain	Lee A. Hall	James E. Loomis
1884	George Bain	Leander Stone	Wm. H. Stone
1885	Thos. P. Morse	J. H. Cushing	H. Given Hagey
1886	Marquis T. Milona	Robert J. Humber	P. R. Flitcraft
1887	Simeon W. Croy	Chas. J. Hogan	P. R. Flitcraft
1888	Chas. E. Sargent	John J. Pierron	J. C. Lachance
1889	James A. Harris	Chas. E. Sargent	Thomas Seal
1890	Joseph H. Leslie	James A. Harris	Joseph Mountain
1891	Ralph D. Willis	A. H. Wallis	Thos. P. Morse
1892	Chas. E. Ely	John P. Jones	Robert J. Humber
1893	Geo. F. Townley	Peter Steinmann	A. H. Wallis
1894	Thos. J. Prosser	John B. Kendall	John J. Pierron
1895	Chas. N. Waterhouse	Thos. J. Prosser	Chas. E. Sargent
1896	C. L. McDonald	C. N. Waterhouse	James A. Harris
1897	C. D. Curtis	John A. Laird	A. S. Kirby
1898	Albert Kochs	Louis E. Vogelsang	A. S. Kirby
1899	Wm. J. Baird	Thomas Brown	Alfred S. Kirby
1900	Charles McLean	Fredk. A. Wind	Alfred S. Kirby
1901	Otto G. Koenig	Harry F. Hostettler	Thomas Seal
1902	Chas. S. Dickie	Otto G. Koenig	Thomas Seal
1903	Henry Weseloh	Chas. S. Dickie	Thomas Seal
1904	Alfred A. Eicks	Louis K. Hammer	Samuel Rife
1905	Arthur Snuggs	Joseph Ellison	Samuel Rife
1906	Arthur W. Rennicks	Arthur Snuggs	Samuel Rife
1907	Taylor B. Wyrick	Samuel A. Van Nort	Samuel Rife
1908	Walter H. Rollman	Charles J. Fritz	Samuel Rife
1909	Oscar E. Deichman	Walter Eckardt	Samuel Rife
1910	James H. Absolom	Walter H. Rollman	Samuel Rife
1911	Charles F. Merkel	Oscar E. Deichman	Samuel Rife
1912	Frazer P. Gibbs	Charles F. Merkel	Samuel Rife
1913	Otto G. Mueller	Howard L. Bergen	Samuel Rife
1914	Sol A. Link	Wm. P. Life	Samuel Rife
1915	Henry A. Chapin	Otto E. Mueller	Samuel Rife
1916	Henry M. Kahn	Wm. C. Rese	Samuel Rife

YEAR	SWORD BEARER	WARDER	SENTINEL
1917	Edward A. Grosse	Nicholas A. Grosjean	Samuel Rife
1918	Robert L. Thompson	Anthony F. Ittner	Samuel Rife
1919	Harry J. Roth	Robert L. Thompson	Samuel Rife
1920	George A. Pennington	James H. Absolom, Jr.	Samuel Rife
1921	Charles A. Jacoby	Robert F. Wiselogel	Samuel Rife
1922	Elmer H. Bartelsmeyer	Geo. A. Pennington	Samuel Rife
1923	John Wohradsky, Jr.	Elmer H. Bartelsmeyer	Peter Blum
1924	Edward S. Hager	Wilford J. Bruner	Chas. F. Sackberger
1925	Edward A. Doerr	Edward S. Hager	Charles Hof
1926	Florian Wolz	Geo. J. C. Larsen	Charles Hof
1927	Albert S. Dexheimer	C. Albert Marschel	Roscoe Van Sickle
1928	Bernardt H. Bothman	Edward A. Doerr	Roscoe J. Van Sickle
1929	Isaac Newton Brown	Oliver F. Cuddy	Henry M. Guitar
1930	Adolph Lorenzon	Geo. R. Haering	Henry M. Guitar
1931	Wm. E. Weidmer	Edgar L. Culler	Henry M. Guitar
1932	Adolf Lorenzon	Wm. E. Wiedmer	Henry M. Guitar
1933	W. L. Mallory	Roy A. Dickie	Henry M. Guitar
1934	Adolph C. Lorenzon	Wm. A. Mattox, Jr.	Henry M. Guitar
1935	Leonard L. Tolle	Wm. L. Mallory	Henry M. Guitar
1936	John H. Huckstep	Anton H. Huber	Henry M. Guitar
1937	Wm. W. Phillips	Herbert M. Geiger	Henry M. Guitar
1938	Elmer G. Telthorst	John H. Huckstep	Henry M. Guitar
1939	Frederick Royle	Walter Andres	Henry M. Guitar
1940	Wm. W. Phillips	Leslie N. Hall	Henry M. Guitar
1941	Fred E. Marty	Geo. L. Thompson	Henry M. Guitar
1942	Ben M. Burroughs	George J. Grossius	Henry M. Guitar
1943	Leo J. Heinz	Ben M. Burroughs	Henry M. Guitar
1944	Albert J. Kline	Leo J. Heinz	Henry M. Guitar
1945	Albert W. Dubach	Albert J. Kline	Henry M. Guitar
1946	Julian W. Cox	Thomas E. Day	Charles J. James
1947	Louis Borlinghaus, Sr.	Thomas J. Pickens	Augustus W. Abe

CHAPTER XXIX

OFFICERS, CENTENNIAL YEAR

Ben M. Burroughs.....	Commander
Leo J. Heinz.....	Generalissimo
Albert W. Dubach.....	Captain General
John H. Gifford.....	Senior Warden
Thomas E. Day.....	Junior Warden
William E. Wiedmer, P. C.....	Prelate
George J. Grossius, P. C.....	Treasurer
William C. Rese, P. C.....	Recorder
George A. Rowland, Jr.....	Standard Bearer
Louis Borlinghaus.....	Sword Bearer
Thomas J. Pickens.....	Warder
John W. Sonnenday.....	Third Guard
Martin E. Schiefelbein.....	Second Guard
John C. Haich.....	First Guard
Augustus W. Abe.....	Sentinel
Ben H. Noss.....	Custodian
Charles F. Rehkopf.....	Associate Prelate

LIST OF LIVING PAST COMMANDERS

Charles L. McDonald.....1901	Oliver F. Cuddy.....1933
Charles J. Fritz.....1913	John A. Quillen.....1935
Walter Eckardt.....1914	William E. Wiedmer.....1937
William C. Rese.....1920	Roy A. Dickie.....1938
Nicholas A. Grosjean.....1921	Leonard L. Tolle.....1940
Edward A. Grosse.....1922	Anton H. Huber.....1941
George A. Pennington.....1926	Anton H. Huber.....1942
John Wohradsky, Jr.....1929	Leslie N. Hall.....1943
Duval O'Neal.....1930	George L. Thompson.....1944
Clinton W. Bishop.....1931	William Conway.....1945
Andrew J. Westermeyer.....1932	George J. Grossius.....1946

TRUSTEES

Clinton W. Bishop, P.C., 1947 Charles L. McDonald, P.C., 1948
Theodore R. Appel, 1949

REPRESENTATIVE MASONIC TEMPLE LIBRARY BOARD

George L. Thompson, P.C.

REPRESENTATIVE MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION

Edward A. Grosse, P.C. Leonard L. Tolle, P.C. William Conway, P.C.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS COMMITTEE

Charles L. McDonald, P.C. Leonard L. Tolle, P.C.

Members St. Louis Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar

DECEMBER 31, 1946

Alderson, Irvington T., 201 Madison St., Jefferson City, Mo.
 Andres, Walter, 3747 Dunnica Ave., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
 Appel, Clarence H., 102 S. Elm St., Webster Groves, Mo.
 Appel, Theo R., 535 E. Lockwood, Webster Groves, Mo.
 Arhelger, Martin, 2700 Arkansas Ave., St. Louis, 18, Mo.
 Auten, Earl J., 432 N. Palm Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Bancroft, Alfred G., 1725 E. 53rd St., Chicago, 15, Ill.
 Barco, Harry A., 4122a San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
 Bartholomew, Ray, 908 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
 Beardsley, Theodore S., 6921 Roberts Ave., St. Louis, 14, Mo.
 Beckman, John H., 2605 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis, 18, Mo.
 Bender, Frederick M., 2812 Tennyson Ave., Overland, St. Louis, 14, Mo.
 Bentlage, William E., 3935 Winnebago St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
 Bernius, Emil A., 1476 Stewart Pl., St. Louis, 12, Mo. (Honorary member)
 Bishop, Clinton W., 9356 Parkside Dr., St. Louis, 17, Mo.
 Boenecke, August, 152 Lemay Ferry Rd., St. Louis, 23, Mo.
 Boenecke, William, 7438 Harter Ave, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, 17, Mo.
 Bolin, Charles D., 704 S. Boyle Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
 Bolin, Ray E., 704 S. Boyle Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
 Borlinghaus, Louis, Sr., 6420 Raywood Ave., St. Louis, 23, Mo.
 Briner, Chas. J., 1007 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, 1, Mo.
 Brockmeier, Raymond, 1115 Bellevue Ave, Richmond Hts., St. Louis, 17, Mo.
 Brommer, George J., 7610 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, 11, Mo.
 Broughton, John R., 4255 W. Ashland Ave., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
 Brown, Joseph A., 7537 Ahern Ave., St. Louis, 14, Mo.
 Bryden, Alex. A., 7538 Teasdale Ave., Univ. City, St. Louis, 5, Mo.
 Burger, James C., 4312 Eichelberger St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
 Burkart, Oliver R., 909 Southeast 26th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 Burroughs, Ben M., 1133 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, 10, Mo.
 Butterfield, Arthur W., 7458 Kingsbury Blvd., University City, Mo.
 Chesterson, Dr. Clifford C., 5709 Holly Hills Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
 Clingman, Carl S., Antioch, Ill.
 Collins, George W., 8147 S. Ingleside Ave., Chicago, 19, Ill.
 Conway, William, 3435 Shenandoah Ave., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
 Cord, James O., 2715 Hanley Rd., St. Louis, 21, Mo.
 Cox, Julian W., 2331 Esther Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.

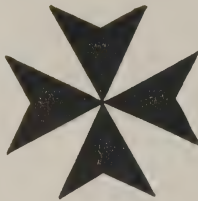
- Crecelius, John L., 152 Lemay Ferry Rd., St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Crickman, Kenneth L., 3060 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, 8, Ind.
Cuddy, Oliver F., 4800 Greer Ave., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
Day, Thomas E., Box 81, Rt. 4, Baden Sta., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
Deichman, Oscar E., 4152a Flad Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
Dexheimer, Albert S., 8124 Pershing Ave., Clayton, 5, St. Louis Co., Mo.
Dickie, Roy A., 7008a Amherst, University City, Mo.
Dixon, Jos., 2710 S. Grand Blvd., 400 Marmaduke Apts., St. Louis, 18, Mo.
Dulach, Albert W., Box 17, Rt. 2, O'Fallon, Mo.
Eckardt, Dr. Walter, 2743 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, 6, Mo.
Edwards, Daniel F., Rt. 1, Millstadt, Ill.
Evans, Melvin E., 415 Goethe Ave., Kirkwood, Mo.
Fabricius, Herman T., 3680 Bellerive Blvd., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Fausek, Arthur J., 7611 Shirley Dr., Clayton, Mo.
Fausek, Irving F., 7615 Shirley Dr., Clayton, Mo.
Fisher, Major A. Earle, 4056 McGirts Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fisher, Albert E., 5875 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Fitch, Gideon S., 8009 Glen Echo Dr., St. Louis, 21, Mo.
Fletcher, Albert A., 9839 Berwick Dr., St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Flohr, Arthur P., 4207 DeSoto Ave., St. Louis, 7, Mo.
Foddy, Walter R., 4168a Arsenal St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Foege, Otto H., 6926 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, 11, Mo.
Foss, Walter L., 839 Ainslie St., Chicago, 40, Ill.
Franz, Arthur W., 5881 Itaska St., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Frede, Charles F., 7931 Gannon Ave., University City, Mo.
Fritz, Charles J., 4210a Halliday Ave., St. Louis, 18, Mo.
Fuchs, Adolph, 525 S. Flora Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
Funsten, Edward S., 1521 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, 3, Mo.
Funsten, Eugene M., 1521 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, 3, Mo.
Gagnon, Joseph B., C. & N.W., SYST., 1018 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, 12, La.
Gauen, Dr. George O., 3536a Pestalozzi St., St. Louis, 18, Mo.
Gauen, Joseph L., 4012 Flora Pl., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
Gifford, John H., 5874 Plymouth Ave., St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Gill, Andrew J., 2914 N. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
Good, John T., 506 Bellsworth Dr., St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Goodale, Raymond L., 3626a Gasconade St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Grooms, William L., 79 York Dr., Brentwood, St. Louis, 17, Mo.
Grosjean, N. A., 7138 Forsythe Blvd., University City, St. Louis, 5, Mo.
Grosse, Albert C., 7605 Weil Ave., Webster Groves, St. Louis, 19, Mo.
Grosse, Edward A., 1520 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, 1, Mo.
Grossius, George J., 2211 Ann Ave., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Haich, John C., 4568 Flad Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
Halbman, Alexander, 4955 Bonita Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Hall, Leslie N., 8700 St. Charles Rd., St. Louis Co., 14, Mo.

- Hanna, Capt. Robert M., 3618 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
Hauk, John L., 5721 Chamberlain Ave., St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Haupt, Jacob A., 6215 Winona Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Heinz, Leo J., 357 Lookout Dr., River View Gardens, St. Louis, 15, Mo.
Hemker, Byron J., 1321 S. Broadway, St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Hess, Arthur J., 3622a Phillips Pl., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Hodges, Joseph K., 1356 McCutcheon Ave., St. Louis, 17, Mo.
Hoelscher, Charles, 24 Fox Meadows, Sappington, St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Hoffman, George F., 5910 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Hoppe, Albert H., 4700 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, 8, Mo.
Horn, Edwin, 1818a Ann Ave., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Horn, John V., 3449a Klocke St., St. Louis, 18, Mo.
Horstman, Frank V., 7512 Page Ave., St. Louis, 14, Mo.
Huber, Anton H., 4310 N. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Huber, Herman L., Danville, Ill.
Huber, Theodore A., 722 Barry Ave., Chicago, 14, Ill.
Humphreys, Walter L., 5921 Leona Ave., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Ittner, Anthony F., 2353 S. Compton Ave., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Johnson, Dr. Robert L., 1235 Missouri Theatre Bldg., St. Louis, 3, Mo.
Keil, John P., 3954 Hartford St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Kellerman, Arthur, 4224 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
Kelly, Stanley J., 4554 Broadway, Chicago, 40, Ill.
Kessler, Emil G. H., Saum Hotel, 1919 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Ketchum, Charles R., 220 W. 19th St., New York City, N. Y.
Kiburz, John, 1616 Pine St., St. Louis, 3, Mo.
Kline, Albert J., 3849a Sullivan Ave., St. Louis, 7, Mo.
Knackstedt, George C., 3666 Upton St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Knecht, Edward A., 4421 Vista Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
Koehler, Arthur, 9901 Berwick Dr., Affton, St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Kramer, Arthur L., 6018 Westminster, St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Kreh, Walter L., 6405 Lansdowne Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Kuhs, Edward L., 2831 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, 7, Mo.
LaRuez, George A., 1919 St. Clair Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
Lawrence, Henry C., P. O. Box 106, Yaleta, Tex.
Leathers, James H., 4264 Hartford St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Life, Wm. P., 3610 Penrose St., St. Louis, 7, Mo.
Lishen, Albert C., 453 E. Big Bend Rd., Webster Groves, Mo.
Littell, Charles C., 222 Lonsdale Ave., Dayton, 9, O.
Losey, Ralph W., 916 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Lutz, Theo. A., 7360 Wellington, University City, St. Louis, 14, Mo.
McCall, Charles B., 8201 Washington Ave., Vinita Park, St. Louis, 14, Mo.
McCoy, George M., 3559 Caroline St., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
McDonald, Chas. L., 7030 Northmoor Dr., University City, Mo.
McIntosh, James, 2615 Gurney Court, St. Louis, 10, Mo.
McLean, Charles, 3938a Greer Ave., St. Louis, 7, Mo.

- McMillan, Pliny M., 5252 College Ave., Indianapolis, 5, Ind.
Martin, George L., 217 Kenwood Ave., Dayton, O.
Mathews, Edgar H., 5031 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
Maushund, Edgar C., 5436 Gresham Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Mavrakos, John 4709 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, 8, Mo.
Mentz, Frank H., 3504 Colonial Ave., St. Louis, 20, Mo.
Merrick, Byryl A., 4908 Euclid Terrace, St. Louis, 8, Mo.
Merry, Horace C., 972 Glenmoor Lane, Glendale, St. Louis, 22, Mo.
Meyer, John A. P., 2221a Missouri Ave., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Meyers, Sam P., 4604 Morganford Rd., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Miller, Roe D., 4411 Gannett St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Miner, Paul E., 5240 Delor St., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Muffler, Frank X., 6404 Pernod Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Muskopf, Oscar H., 4701 Penrose St., St. Louis, 15, Mo.
Nicholas, Peter, 6442 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Obst, J. Irvin, 9045 Rosemary Ave., St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Oetgen, Frederick, 7230 Winchester Dr., Normandy, St. Louis, 21, Mo.
Oftelie, Ezra T., 510 Lake Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
O'Neal, Duval, 5903 Julian Ave., St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Ousley, John E., Rt. 2, Waynesville, Mo.
Pennington, Geo. A., 1306 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, 3, D. C.
Pickens, Thomas J., 142 Jefferson Rd., Webster Groves, Mo.
Pistor, Adolph H., 840 N. Kirkwood Rd., Kirkwood, Mo.
Pollak, Richard H., 8105 Washington Ave., Vinita Park, St. Louis, 14, Mo.
Postel, Charles A., 3862 Bamberger Ave., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Power, Matthew J., 127W North Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Provost, DeForrest L., 3710 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, 7, Mo.
Quillan, Dr. John A., 7512 Williams Ave., Maplewood, Mo.
Raabe, Julius, Jr., 9411 S. Broadway, St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Rally, Andrew, 3631 Hartford St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Ranes, John B., 3701 N. Olney, Indianapolis, Ind.
Reese, Lawrence B., Sr., 7043 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, 5, Mo.
Rehkopf, Charles F., 3040 Hawthorne Blvd., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Reinhardt, Henry J., 534 Sheffield Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
Rese, Wm. C., 7127 Lanham Ave., St. Louis, 17, Mo.
Riedinger, Edgar A., Rt. 11, Box 437, Lemay, St. Louis, 23, Mo.
Roellig, Walter C., 1007 N. 6th St., St. Louis, 1, Mo.
Roland, George A., Jr., 2036 Bland Pl., St. Louis, 17, Mo.
Rostron, Wm. J., 3878 McDonald Ave., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Royle, Frederick, 3216 Delor St., St. Louis, 11, Mo.
Rudolph, Charlie H., 5265 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, 8, Mo.
Rudolph, Russell E., 1140 Ursula Ave., St. Louis, 5, Mo.
Sackberger, Charles F., 4915 Gresham Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Sanders, James W., 5459 Claremont Ave., Oakland, 9, Calif.
Sante, Dr. Leroy, 308 Orchard Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

- Sayers, Frank W., 14 N. 9th St., St. Louis, 1, Mo.
Scheska, Otto E., 5300 Arsenal St., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Scheuermann, Frank C., 6243 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Schiefelbein, Martin E., 1400 Semple Ave., St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Seckel, Emil C., 5854 Delor St., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Singer, Leonard, 4309 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, 10, Mo.
Smith, Edward T., 7171 Kingsbury Blvd., St. Louis, 5, Mo.
Smith, Dr. James M., 306 Humboldt Bldg., 539 N. Grand, St. Louis, 3, Mo.
Smith, Jay B., 7456 Manchester Ave., Maplewood, Mo.
Sonnenday, John W., 7490 Teasdale Ave., University City, St. Louis, 5, Mo.
Stanza, Earl G., 7201 Greenway Blvd., University City, 5, Mo.
Stauder, Irwin L., 3839 Utah Pl., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Stender, Norman R., 5933 Kensington, Detroit, 24, Mich.
Stoepelman, Henry W., 7201 Normandy Pl., St. Louis, 21, Mo.
Straub, Wm. A., 116 Gray Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
Streib, Frederick H., 3654a Connecticut St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Switzer, Charles A., 3526 S. Grace Ave., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Taylor, Benjamin F., 5512 Murdoch Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Taylor, Delwin L., 4522 Arsenal St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Telthorst, Elmer G., 6200 Devonshire Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Thieme, Dr. Harry L., 315 University Club Bldg., Grand and Washington,
St. Louis, 3, Mo.
Thompson, George L., 7015 Stanley Ave., St. Louis, 17, Mo.
Tolle, Leonard L., 5018 Bancroft Ave., St. Louis, 9, Mo.
Tolman, Fred W., 5211 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis, 11, Mo.
Trent, John H., c/o Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York City, N. Y.
Urban, Eugene, 5625 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Wacker, Norman H., 3645 Wyoming St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Walker, Elmer L., 3515a Dodier St., St. Louis, 7, Mo.
Walker, Frank A., 3174a Portis Ave., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Wallar, Glen L., 4540 Morganford Rd., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Walo, Alois T., 757 N.E. 74th St., Miami, Fla.
Walters, C. William, Rt. 5, Box 495, Kirkwood, Mo.
Walters, George L., 8535 Clifton Ave., Jennings, St. Louis, 21, Mo.
Watson, Harry H., 3411 Commonwealth Ave., Maplewood, Mo.
Weber, Gus, 10514 Riverside Dr., North Hollywood, Calif.
Weger, John F., 9416 Corregidor Dr., St. Louis, 21, Mo.
Weissenborn, Charles, R.F.D., East Carondelet, Ill.
Wells, Robert, 64 Clermont Lane, St. Louis, 5, Mo.
Westermeyer, Andrew J., New Baden, Ill.
Wiedmer, Wm. E., 1360 McCausland Ave., St. Louis, 17, Mo.
Wiegel, Ralph E., 1540 McLaran Ave., St. Louis, 21, Mo.
Wielandy, Paul J., 3206 Greer Ave., St. Louis, 7, Mo.
Wilbert, August R., 4122 Loughborough Ave., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
Williams, Albert W., 318 N. Broadway, St. Louis, 2, Mo.

- Williams, James W., 3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, 18, Mo.
Williams, Wm. H., 2821 N. Kilpatrick, Portland, Ore.
Wilson, Claude J., 3d Floor, 5478 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, 12, Mo.
Wilson, Leo, 7480 Hazel Ave., Maplewood, 17, Mo.
Wissore, Thornton W., 3543 Boswell Ave., St. Louis, 21, Mo.
Witte, Oscar R., 112 Aberdeen Pl., St. Louis, 5, Mo.
Wohradsky, John, Jr., 2108 Ann Ave., St. Louis, 4, Mo.
Woodward, Norman L., Twin Brooks Farm, Hillsdale, N. Y.



Bibliography

1. Book of Missourians.
2. Civil War and Freemasonry in Missouri.
3. Common Law of Masonry, Mitchell.
4. Grand Encampment, K. T., U. S. A. proceedings.
5. Grand Commandery K. T. of Missouri proceedings, 1860-1947.
6. Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Missouri proceedings, 1846-1947.
7. Grand Council R. & S. M. of Missouri proceedings, 1864-1947.
8. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri proceedings, 1821-1946.
9. Biographical Sketch Book, Grand Lodge of Missouri.
10. Records of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Missouri.
11. Records Grand Council R. & S. M. of Missouri.
12. Records of Grand Commandery K. T. of Missouri.
13. Records of Grand Lodge of Missouri.
14. Manuscript Biographies of Ray V. Denslow.
15. Original Records in Grand Secretary-Recorder Office.
16. Masonic Year Book, 1895.
17. Davis and Durrie, History of Missouri.
18. History of St. Louis, Scharff.
19. Campbell's Gazeteer of Missouri.
20. Missouri Lodge of Research Transactions, 1943-45.
21. History of Royal Arch Masonry in Missouri, Denslow.
22. The Missouri Republican files.
23. Missouri Historical Review.
24. The Missouri Freemason files.
25. Territorial Masonry, Denslow.
26. The Masonic Conservators, Denslow.
27. Missouri Frontier Lodge, Denslow.
28. History of the Cryptic Rite.
29. History of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Kuhn.
30. History of Templary in Montana.
31. History of St. Louis, Stevens.
32. History of Marion County, Missouri.
33. The Masonic College of Missouri, Chiles.
34. Grand Lodge of Virginia proceedings.
35. Grand Chapter of Virginia proceedings.
36. Out of the Past, George H. C. Melody Pamphlet.
37. Early Templary in Missouri, pamphlet.
38. Freemasonry in Arrow Rock, manuscript history.
39. Records, Missouri Chapter No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.
40. Missouri Grand Lodge Bulletin.

Index

- A.A.S.R.: experience of J. W. S. Mitchell, 117; St. Louis Commandery members honored by, 115.
- Absolom, James H., Sr.: biography, 139.
- Achelor, Martin: veteran knight, 161.
- Aglar, James F.: biography, 139; chairman committee on arrangements, 67; general order for encampment, 88; recommends encampment, 87.
- Allen, Ethelbert F.: dedicates Odeon Building, 54.
- Anderson, J. Arthur: memorial window, 163.
- Anderson, Oliver: installs Weston officers, 32; letter to St. Louis Commandery, 35.
- Anti-Masonic Period, 16.
- Ascalon Commandery No. 16: data, 165; memorial window, 164.
- Asylums: see "Masonic Temple."
- Atkins, Carroll J.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 106.
- Baker, Gov. Samuel A.: at dedication ceremonies, 58.
- Baldwin Commandery No. 50: consolidated with St. Louis Commandery, 135; data, 165.
- Baptist: opposition to Masonry, 17.
- Barnes Medical College: cornerstone, 134.
- Bartelsmeyer, Elmer H.: biography, 140.
- Belt, Geo. W.: correspondence with Grand Master, 43; elected first Grand Commander, 41; first Commander of Weston, 32; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; presents warrant from Grand Master, 41; triennial committee, 67.
- Bernard de Tremelay Commandery No. 49: data, 165.
- Bernius, Emil A.: honorary member, 159.
- Betts, Rev. Geo. C.: biography, 140. Bibliography, 186.
- Billon, Fred L.: at formation of Grand Chapter, 19; biography, 121; first Grand Chapter R.A.M., 20; mentioned, 7, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25.
- Bishop, Clinton W.: biography, 140.
- Blackie, Geo. S.: honorary member, 159.
- Blakeley, J. W.: honorary member, 159.
- Blomberg, Chas. F.: biography, 141.
- Bloomfield, John C.: biography, 141; commands drill team, 63; parade aide, 68, 69.
- Bolin, Chas. A.: veteran knight, 161.
- Bosbyshell, Wm.: biography, 141.
- Bowen, Samuel A.: associate of Mark Twain, 128; biography, 128.
- Breweries: represented in Masonic parade, 11.
- Briner, Chas. J.: veteran knight, 161.
- Brown, Isaac N.: biography, 141.
- Brown, Thomas: biography, 142.
- Brown, Thomas (Pa.): honorary member, 159.
- Brunner, Wilford J.: biography, 142.
- Bryden, Alexander A.: veteran knight, 161.
- Bullock, Wm. G.: knighted, 28.
- Burnes, James N.: triennial committee, 67.
- Burroughs, Ben M.: biography, 142.
- Caffall, Reuben H.: member banquet committee, 95.
- Calhoun, John W.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 108, 109.
- Callaway, Lewis L.: extract from history, 97.
- Camden, Peter G.: elected Mayor, 10.
- Camp: St. Louis Commandery attends, 87.
- Camp Gardner: name of State Encampment, 88.
- Capers, Thomas H.: second Grand High Priest, 20.
- Carnegy, S. W. B.: biography, 124; dispensation petitioner, 25; first Generalissimo, 21; mentioned, 7, 18; receives Orders, 25; suggested for Generalissimo, 25.
- Carr, James: triennial committee, 67.
- Carson, Gib W.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 107.
- Case, Rev. Albert: presents St. Louis petition, 22, 26.

- Catholic Church: Masonic member, 17.
 Catlett, Geo. C.: first Generalissimo St. Joseph, 34.
 Chambers, A. B.: attends railroad convention, 15; heads housing committee, 14.
 Charter: fee for, 26; issued to St. Louis Commandery, 23; use of original, 42.
 Charter Members: story of, 119.
 Childs, Nathaniel, Jr.: knighted, 28.
 Cholera: epidemic, 12, 13.
 Chouteau, Pierre: rides in parade, 10.
 City Hall: cornerstone laying, 134.
 Clemens, Samuel L.: associate of Samuel A. Bowen, 128.
 Clibborn, R. C.: recorder 1859, 30.
 Coffin, Edwin H.: biography, 142.
 Columbia, Mo.: issues invitation to hold encampment, 88.
 Conway, Wm.: biography, 142.
 Coontz, Adm. R. E.: at dedication ceremonies, 58.
 Cornerstone: commandery escort, 96; story of, 134.
 Crane, J. W.: elected first Grand Generalissimo, 41; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
 Crawford, Emmett: honorary member, 159.
 Cuddy, Oliver F.: biography, 142.
 Culber, Geo. W.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
 Cunningham, Wellington A.: first Captain General St. Joseph, 34; Weston petitioner, 31.
 Cyrene Commandery No. 4 (Tenn.): officially visits St. Louis, 80.
 Daggett, John D.: at formation of Grand Chapter, 19; attends 1859 triennial, 30, 61; mentioned, 7; Mayor of St. Louis, 18; oldest Templar, 62; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; third Grand High Priest, 20.
 Dale, Wm. H.: biography, 142.
 Dallam, Richard B.: mentioned, 18.
 Darr, John M., Sr.: memorial window, 163.
 Davis, John W.: honorary member, 159.
 Davis, Merrill: biography, 123; first Captain General, 21; mentioned, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25; suggested for Captain General, 25.
 Davis, W. R.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
 Dedication: see "Parade."
 Deichman, Oscar E.: biography, 143; veteran knight, 161.
 Denslow, Ray V.: author of history of St. Louis Commandery, 1, 3; introduction to history, 7.
 Dickie, Charles: biography, 143.
 Dickie, Roy A.: biography, 143.
 Dispensations: issued to St. Louis Commandery, 134.
 Douglas, Stephen A.: attends railroad convention, 15.
 Dunscomb, W. E.: dedicates 7th and Market temple, 52.
 Eads Bridge: construction, 12.
 Easton, Alton R.: commands regiment, 10.
 Eckhardt, Walter: biography, 143; veteran knight, 161.
 Edmondson, Eleal: knighted, 28.
 Evers, Theo. J.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 108.
 Ewing, Morris E.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 109.
 Fabricius, H. F.: veteran knight, 161.
 Farrar, Dr. Bernard G.: dies of cholera, 14.
 Faulkner, Millard F.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 107.
 Fees: for charter, 26; for Orders, 27.
 Fenn, Wm.: knighted, 28.
 Ferguson, John H.: knighted, 28.
 Ferguson Lodge: cornerstone laid, 138.
 Fire: the great, 12.
 Flitcraft, Pembroke R.: biography, 143.
 Flynt, Harry: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
 Ford, Samuel H.: knighted, 28.
 Foster, Joseph: at formation of Grand Chapter, 19; attends 1853 triennial, 30, 61; authority questioned, 42; biography, 119; mentioned, 7, 18, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; receives Orders, 25; Weston petitioner, 31.
 Francis, Mayor David R.: welcomes Grand Encampment, 78.
 French, B. B.: honorary member, 159.
 Fritz, Charles J.: biography, 144; veteran knight, 161.
 Fruin, Jeremiah: parade aide, 68, 69.
 Fulkerson, A.: knighted, 28.
 Fulton, Wm. H.: knighted, 28; Weston petitioner, 31.
 Funerals: notices, 95.

- Gardner, Wm. S.: honorary member, 159.
- Garrett, Thomas E.: address at Temple dedication, 52.
- Gaty, Samuel: Vice-President Temple Association, 51.
- General Grand Chapter R.A.M.: banquet to Grand Encampment, 69; names Pfouts as High Priest, 99.
- General Grand Encampment: 1847 triennial, 22; approves formation Grand Commandery of Missouri, 39; grants charter to St. Louis Commandery, 21; issues charter, 23; receives petition from St. Louis, 26.
- General Pike: first steamboat, 10.
- Geyer, Henry S.: attends railroad convention, 15.
- Giddings, Napoleon B.: knighted, 28.
- Gillespie, Wm.: biography, 144.
- Gillies, John: honorary member, 159.
- Glancy, Wm. H.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 107.
- Goodfellow, David: biography, 144; Captain General of St. Louis Commandery, 63.
- Gordon, Wm. C.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 108.
- Gould, Wm. T.: reports on St. Louis petition, 23.
- Gouley, Geo. Frank: attends 1865 triennial, 61; biography, 144; correspondence with Grand Master, 42; General Order 1868 triennial, 67; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
- Grand Chapter R.A.M.: organization of, 19, 25; St. Louis Commandery members honored by, 111.
- Grand Commanders: list of St. Louis, 158.
- Grand Commandery of Missouri: attempts to organize, 34; conclaves in St. Louis, 160; formation approved, 44; formation of, 40, 41; legality of formation questioned, 42; St. Louis Commandery members honored by, 113; St. Louis Commandery's part in formation, 30.
- Grand Council R. & S. M.: St. Louis Commandery members honored by, 113.
- Grand Encampment: see "General Grand Encampment"; experience of J. W. S. Mitchell, 117; official Templar uniform, 104; Warren L. Thomas visits St. Louis Commandery, 106.
- Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.: St. Louis Commandery members honored by, 110.
- Green, James: honorary member, 159.
- Gresham, James: knighted, 28.
- Grimsley, Col. Thornton: Grand High Priest, 20; raises mounted company, 10.
- Grosjean, Nicholas A.: activity as Commander, 56; biography, 145; veteran knight, 161.
- Grosse, Edward A.: activity as Commander, 56; biography, 145.
- Grossius, Geo. J.: biography, 145.
- Guitar, Henry M.: biography, 146.
- Hagey, H. Given: biography, 146; member triennial committee, 74.
- Halls: see "Masonic Temple."
- Hall, Leslie M.: biography, 146.
- Hall, Wm. A.: biography, 146.
- Hammer, Louis K.: biography, 147.
- Hanna, Robert N.: veteran knight, 161.
- Hardwick, Samuel: triennial committee, 67.
- Hariot, E. G.: first recorder of Weston, 32.
- Harris, James A.: biography, 147.
- Hays, Samuel M.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
- Heger, Louis F.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 109.
- Hempstead, Stephen: knighted, 28.
- Henderson, R. M.: elected first Deputy Grand Commander, 41; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; writes O'Sullivan, 33.
- Hess, George J.: memorial window, 162.
- Holt, Bishop Ivan Lee: at dedication ceremonies, 58.
- Honorary Members: of St. Louis Commandery, 159.
- Honor Roll: list of members in Grand Bodies, 110.
- Hopkins, J. R.: honorary member, 159.
- Hopper, Wm. W.: biography, 147.
- Hoy, A. B.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
- Hubbard, W. B.: expresses regrets, 94.
- Huber, Anton H.: biography, 147.
- Hughes, James M.: knighted, 28.
- Humber, Robert J.: biography, 147.
- Humphrey, W. L.: veteran knight, 161.
- I.O.O.F.: parades with Masons, 11.
- Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8: data, 165; headquarters at triennial, 78.

- Jacobs, George: knighted, 28.
 Jewel: official commandery, 105.
- Keil, J. P.: veteran knight, 161.
 Kendall, John B.: biography, 147.
 Kennard, Samuel M.: memorial window, 163.
 Kibro, John: veteran knight, 161.
 Kingston, Chas. H.: honorary member, 159.
 Klett, Chas. A.: honorary member, 159.
 Koenig, Otto G.: biography, 148.
 Kramer, A. L.: veteran knight, 161.
 Kron, August: memorial window, 163.
- LaChance, Jules C.: biography, 148.
 Lafayette Park M. E. Church: cornerstone, 135.
 Laird, John A.: biography, 148.
 Lambskin Lodge: cornerstone laid, 138.
 Lane, Dr. Hardage: dies of cholera, 14.
 Lawrence, H. C.: veteran knight, 161.
 Levy, Chas.: knighted, 28; Weston petitioner, 31.
 Lewis, Sylvester G.: biography, 148.
 Lexington Commandery No. 3: see "Lexington Encampment No. 3"; membership in 1860, 45; representatives at Grand Commandery formation, 41.
 Lexington Encampment No. 3: see "Lexington Commandery No. 3"; charter issued, 33; letters concerning, 33; objects to St. Louis Commandery invitation, 38; petitions for dispensation, 30, 32; replies to St. Louis invitation, 38.
 Lexington, Mo.: petition for encampment, 32; petitions for dispensation, 30.
 Libby, Rev. Mr.: delivers address, 49.
 Lindley, David: Weston petitioner, 31.
 Link, Solomon A.: biography, 148.
 Liquor: general order, 62, 68.
 Littell, Chas. C.: veteran knight, 161.
 Little, Jesse: knighted, 28.
 Livingston, J. H.: honorary member, 159.
 Loker, Wm. N.: biography, 148; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; treasurer Temple Association, 51.
 Louisiana Jockey Club: offers trophy, 62.
- McBride, Priestly H.: biography, 127; Grand High Priest, 20; leadership, 18.
 McClaren, James H.: architect Masonic Temple, 52.
 McCulloch, Robert: memorial window, 162.
 McDonald, Amos H.: knighted, 28.
 McDonald, Chas. L.: biography, 149; veteran knight, 161.
 McFarland, Marcus H.: knighted, 28.
 McIntyre, Joseph S.: officiates at cornerstone laying, 57.
 McKinley, Wm.: memorial service, 135.
 McLean, Charles: veteran knight, 161.
- MacAnulty, Bernard: knighted, 28.
 Mackey, Albert G.: opinion sought, 42.
 Maplewood Lodge: cornerstone laid, 137.
 Mark Twain: see "Samuel L. Clemens."
 Marquis, Geo. C.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 108.
 Martin, Geo. L.: veteran knight, 161.
 Masonic Home of Missouri: administration building cornerstone, 137; beginning, 77; dedication, 96, 134; hospital dedication, 136; religious services, 86.
 Masonic Temple: see "New Masonic Temple"; first asylum, 46 second asylum, 46; third asylum, 47; fourth asylum, 50; fifth asylum, 54; sixth asylum, 54; seventh asylum, 55; committee to secure hall, 27; cornerstone laying, 57, 137; decorations 1886 triennial, 76; dedication ceremonies, 58; description of 7th and Market, 50; description of new, 57; foreclosure proceedings, 53; memorial windows in, 162; occupied by St. Louis Commandery, 46; parade at dedication, 94.
 Mattox, Wm. A., Sr.: biography, 149; veteran knight, 161.
 Mattox, Wm. A., Jr.: biography, 149.
 Maude, John B. B.: biography, 149.
 Mayo, Wm. H.: biography, 150; elected Grand Recorder Grand Encampment, 65.
 Melody, Geo. H. C.: mentioned, 18; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; visitor 1853 triennial, 61.

- Membership: present list and addresses, 180.
- Memorial Windows: description of, 162.
- Mercantile Library: donation of funds to, 16.
- Merchants Exchange: cornerstone, 134.
- Merkel, Chas. F.: biography, 150.
- Mexico: return of military companies, 12; war with, 10.
- Meyers, Chas. E.: honorary member, 159.
- Miller, James: Weston petitioner, 31.
- Miller, Joseph C.: biography, 150.
- Mine, A. C.: biography, 124.
- Mississippi River: boat ride, 69, 70; traffic in 1847, 9.
- Missouri Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.: first chapter west of Mississippi river, 19.
- Missouri Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.: surrenders charter, 16.
- Mitchell, J. W. S.: at formation of Grand Chapter, 19; attends 1847 triennial, 60; attends Grand Encampment, 22; calls informal meeting, 25; charter member, 25; first Commander, 21; first Grand High Priest, 19; institutes St. Louis Commandery, 27; mentioned, 7, 18, 19; named Grand Commander St. Louis Encampment, 26; receives Orders, 25; story of, 116; suggested for Commander, 25.
- Montana: activity of Paris Pfouts in, 97; Missourians organize commandery in, 101.
- Moore, A.: mentioned, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25.
- Morgan, Wm.: prints exposure, 16.
- Morris, Joel J.: triennial committee, 67.
- Morse, Thomas P.: biography, 150.
- Mountain, Joseph P.: biography, 151.
- Mounted Templars, 83.
- Myers, George: biography, 124; mentioned, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25.
- Negro: J. W. S. Mitchell experience with, 117.
- New Masonic Temple: organization of Association, 55.
- Nomenclature: in 1847, 21, 22; early day, 47, 87.
- North, A. C.: biography, 123; mentioned, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25.
- Odeon Masonic Building: parade and dedication, 54, 55; cornerstone laying, 135.
- O'Neal, Duval: biography, 151.
- O'Sullivan, Anthony: apologizes to Lexington Encampment, 39; attends 1853, 1856, 1859, 1865 triennials, 30, 61; authority to install Grand Commander, 41; biography, 151; correspondence in Grand Commandery organization, 36; correspondence with Grand Master, 42; installs Lexington Encampment officers, 30; installs St. Louis Commandery officers, 92; monument dedication, 53; on anti-Masonry, 17; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; presents Lexington petition, 32; presides at Convention, 41; Weston petitioner, 31.
- Owens, Esrom: knighted, 28.
- Owens, John: knighted, 28.
- Pacific Railroad: construction of, 15.
- Palmer, H. L.: honorary member, 159.
- Parades: in 1847, 11; see "Religious Observances"; at dedication of hall, 48; at dedication of temple, 94; 7th and Market Temple dedication, 52; newspaper account 1868 triennial, 70; newspaper description of New Orleans, 63; Odeon Masonic Building dedication, 55; story of, 91.
- Paraphernalia: list of early day, 34, 102.
- Parson, John R.: chairman triennial committee, 74; description of wife's costume, 74.
- Patrick, B. F.: honorary member, 159.
- Penick, Wm. R.: first Commander of St. Joseph Commandery, 34.
- Pennington, Geo. A.: biography, 157.
- Pennsylvania: St. Louis Commandery renders courtesies to Grand Commandery, 65.
- Pfouts, Paris S.: biography, 152; colorful story of, 97; mentioned, 7.
- Picnic: St. Louis Commandery holds, 82.
- Pierron, John J.: biography, 152.
- Pike, Albert: amendment provides for state charters, 40.
- Pottenger, J. H.: acting surgeon, 89.
- Potter, Oscar F.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
- Pratt, Bernard: Mayor in 1847, 10.
- Pratte, A. B.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.

- Primm, Wilson: address by, 11.
 Procession: see "Parades."
 Prosser, Thos. J.: biography, 152.
 Public Appearances: see "Parades"; of St. Louis Commandery, 134.
- Quillan, John A.: biography, 152.
- Railroad: the coming of, 11.
- Ralls, John: and Mexican War, 19; mentioned, 18.
- Rees, Richard R.: knighted, 28.
- Reese, Wm. J.: prediction as to future, 22.
- Religious Observances: by St. Louis Commandery, 79.
- Rese, Wm. C.: activity as Commander, 56; biography, 152.
- Reynolds, Wm. L.: biography, 152.
- Richardson, Jack P.: biography, 153.
- Ringo, L. R.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; recorder at Grand Commandery formation, 41.
- Root, Oren, Jr.: issues invitation for encampment, 88; officer of the day, 89.
- Royal Arch Masonry: beginning of in Missouri, 19.
- Ruggles, Elijah J.: knighted, 28.
- Runyan, Benj. M.: biography, 153; Commander 1859, 30; present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41; presides at Convention, 41; receives letter from Anderson, 35; Weston petitioner, 31.
- Russell, Samuel: associated with Pfouts, 100.
- Russell, Wm. H.: knighted, 28.
- Ryland, John F.: fifth Grand High Priest, 20; heads Grand Lodge, 19; knighted, 28; on anti-Masonry, 17; oration at dedication, 49; member of triennial committee, 67.
- Sanders, Wilbur F.: connected with Pfouts, 98.
- Sante, Dr. August H.: biography, 153.
- Sargent, Chas. E.: biography, 153.
- Scott, Edwin J.: biography, 154.
- Seal, Thomas: biography, 154.
- Shaver, F. L. B.: Weston petitioner, 31.
- Shepard, Elihu H.: at formation of Grand Chapter, 19; biography, 122; mentioned, 21; oldest Knight Templar, 62; petitioner for dispensation, 25.
- Simons, John W.: letter to St. Louis Commandery, 94.
- Sinclair, Clarence A.: memorial window, 163.
- Sisters of Charity: donation of funds to, 16.
- Specht, Chas. H.: veteran knight, 161.
- Smith, J. Worthington: biography, 126; mentioned, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25; receives Orders, 25.
- Smith, Nathan: honorary member, 159.
- Spencer, Gen. Eugene J.: heads parade, 57.
- Spinney, W. K.: officer of the day, 89.
- St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18: data, 165; headquarters 1886 triennial, 78; memorial window, 162.
- St. Joseph Commandery No. 4: dispensation, 34; membership in 1860, 45; officers of, 34.
- St. Joseph, Mo.: dispensation for commandery at, 34.
- St. Louis Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.: J. W. S. Mitchell first High Priest, 117; notice to St. Louis Commandery, 47; organized, 19.
- St. Louis Commandery No. 1: see "St. Louis Encampment No. 1"; and officialdom, 106; Baldwin Commandery No. 50 consolidated with, 135; contributions to new Masonic temple, 56; data, 165; first public appearance, 91; goes to camp, 87; headquarters 1886 triennial, 75; holds picnic, 82; Indiana Commandery visits, 109; list of officers, 169; members attending New Orleans conclave, 64; members honored by Missouri Grand Bodies, 110; membership in 1860, 45; list of membership and addresses, 1946, 180; memorial window, 163; officers Centennial Year, 179; official jewel, 105; representatives at Grand Commandery formation, 41; story of charter members, 119; statistics, 166; visit of G. M. Thomas, 106; wins Louisiana Jockey Club trophy, 62.
- St. Louis Encampment No. 1: see "St. Louis Commandery No. 1"; charter, 23; eventful history, 7; first officers, 27; instituted, 27; issues invitation to form Grand Commandery, 34; Lexington objections, 38; Lexington replies to St. Louis Commandery invitation, 35; other acts,

- St. Louis Encampment No. 1—*Cont'd*
 27; part in Grand Commandery formation; receives Weston acceptance, 37; recommends commandery at Weston, 32; takes initiative, 37; Weston replies to St. Louis Commandery invitation, 34; lost records, 21.
- St. Louis, Mo.: in 1847, 9; annual conclaves in, 160; celebrates anniversary, 10; entertains triennial, 61, 67; invites 1868 triennial, 59; list of commanderies in, 165; selected for 1886 triennial, 65.
- State Capitol: cornerstone laying, 137.
- State Grand Encampment: program announced, 89; proposed, 87; story of, 90.
- Statistics: list of officers, 169; numerical, 166.
- Steamboats: traffic in 1847, 9.
- Stelle, A.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
- Stoeppelman, H. H.: veteran knight, 161.
- Stone, Wm. H.: biography, 154; leads Missouri Division, 68, 69; member triennial committee, 67.
- Strader, R. Burns: visits St. Louis Commandery, 108.
- Strodtman, Geo.: memorial window, 163.
- Tolle, Leonard L.** See Page 157
- Table of Contents: 5.
- Telegraph: advent of, 11.
- Templar Ball: description, 93.
- Templary: comes to Missouri, 21.
- Terrell, Wm. J.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 107.
- Thompson, A. B. M.: entertains commandery, 82.
- Thompson, Geo. L.: biography, 154.
- Tolman, James H.: honorary member, 159.
- Triennials: in 1868, 67; cost of 1886, 75; list of, 59; officers in 1847, 22; program 1886, 76; relics of the past, 7; story of 1886, 74.
- Tuscan Lodge No. 360: cornerstone laying, 136.
- Uhl, Herman A.: memorial window, 163.
- Uniform: description of early, 91; early day, 102.
- Urban, Eugene: veteran knight, 161.
- Valliant, Leroy B.: biography, 154.
- Vancourt, Benj.: dispensation for affiliation, 136; knighted, 28.
- Veteran Knights: list of, 161.
- Vigilantes: Pfouts heads, 98.
- Vincil, John D.: honorary member, 159; triennial committee member, 67.
- Vogelsang, Louis E.: biography, 155.
- Waggoner, Sol E.: visits St. Louis Commandery, 106.
- Walker, Frank A.: veteran knight, 161.
- Wallace, David W.: member of triennial Committee, 65.
- Wallace, Wm. H.: attends railroad convention, 15.
- Wallis, Anthony H.: biography, 155.
- Wannall, Thomas M.: biography, 155; triennial committee member, 67.
- Washington Commandery No. 33 (Ind.) visits St. Louis Commandery, 109.
- Waterhouse, Chas. N.: biography, 156.
- Watkins, F. G.: mentioned, 21; petitioner for dispensation, 25.
- Watson, John S.: knighted, 28.
- Watts, W. C.: present at formation of Grand Commandery, 41.
- Weimer, Lewis F.: member of triennial committee, 67.
- Wells, Erastus: parade aide, 68, 69; President of Temple Association, 51.
- Wellston Lodge No. 612: cornerstone laying, 137.
- Westermeyer, Andrew J.: biography, 156.
- Westminster Presbyterian Church: cornerstone laying, 137.
- Weston Commandery No. 2: see "Weston Encampment No. 2"; membership in 1860, 45; represented at Grand Commandery formation, 41.
- Weston Encampment No. 2: see "Weston Commandery No. 2"; accepts St. Louis Commandery invitation, 37; defects in by-laws, 32; dispensation issued to, 32; petition for dispensation, 31; recommended by St. Louis Commandery, 32; replies to St. Louis Commandery invitation, 34.
- Weston, Mo.: dispensation and charter for commandery at, 31.
- White, Alfred H.: honorary member, 159.

- Wiedmer, Wm. E.: biography, 156.
Wielandy, Frank H.: veteran knight, 161.
Wielandy, Paul J.: veteran knight, 161.
Wilson, George: at formation of Grand Chapter, 19.
Wiselogel, Robert F.: biography, 156.
Wohradsky, John, Jr.: biography, 156.
Wood, W. D.: knighted, 28.
Wyrick, Taylor B.: biography, 156; veteran knight, 161; visits St. Louis Commandery, 108.
Young, John L.: honorary member, 159.

